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The rale is imperative, in order to shield us frequent impositions of our enemies. Those, on wish their letters to be taken from the by at will be careful to pay their postage. The absorbinement making one square, or a grand length and breath, will be inserted

BEFJEE OF OPPRESSION.

From the Harrisburg (Pa.) Keystone. BUCKS COUNTY-NEGRO VOTING. GREAT MEETING OF THE PROPLE.

cannot specified or the Frontis.

cannot to public notice, a meeting was held at

s Wate Bear Tavern, in Northampton town
s Sturdsy, the 21st of October, to take into

scritten, and adopt such measures, as would scheck nearo voting in the county. mg was organ zed by appointing

meeting was organized by applicating meeting was organized by a provident.

In Jones Davis, President.

Fig. Leonan Banes, Esq. Samuel

and Rins Black, Capt. Evan Groom, Vice

H. Matthaws, Col. Thomas Purdy, and

Suppler, E.q., Socretaries.

or he objects of the ameting were stated from his on molina Gen. Wm. T. Rogers, J. W. har, on molina Gen. Wm. T. Rogers, J. W. har, on molina Gen. McNair, Oliver Erwin, W. W. Bennett, John Carr, Peter D. Bloom, M. Scarborough, J. C. Nyce, Esq. Wm. Boxz, h. Phomson, Lester Rich, Stokes L. Roberts, h. Phomson, Lester Rich, Richards, h. Phomson, h. Phoms th Phamson, Lester Bird, Stones L. Roberts, Col. Win. Addis, Christian Frets, Daniel T. is, Stephen K. Betts, Col. Thomas Purdy, Ja-Habs, Dr. Huston Thompson, and Capt. John fit were appointed a committee to draft a preit were appointed a Committee to draft a pre-, and resolutions, for the consideration of the ing, and submit a form of memorials to be pre-d to the convention, legislature, and court of

mittee Had retired, addresses were hen the committee mad returned by C. E. Wright, Esq. and Stokes L. ered by C. E. Wright, Esq. and Stokes L.

spectron-following preamble and resolutions were ed by Gen. Regers, Chairman of the commit-erged with that duty, and were unanimously

whereas the recent election of the county of Backs, for members of the Legislature and county of Backs, for members of the Legislature and county of Backs, for members of the Legislature and county of Backs, for members of the Legislature and county of Backs, for members of the Legislature and county of Backs, for members and offers, as with one exception been controlled by the reception of dilegal votes, received from negroes and offers, at Middletown and other election districts in the county, and whereas, as American freemen, and qualified voters, fearlessly determined to protect and exercise our invaluable rights, as guaranted to us by the constitution, and secured to us by the patriotism, perilous aufferings and the blood of our revolutionary fathers, we will use all honorable and legal means, to have a full investigation of such of the ballot boxes at the several election districts in the county, as will ferret out and detect at the dilegal votes given by negroes and others.

Because,—In referring to the first principles of our government, it was never intended that the backs should be amalgamated with, and placed on mequality with the whites, and enjoy the same rights and privileges of voting, holding state, county, or township offices, and sitting as jurors in our courts of justice.

ty, or township effices, and sitting as jurors in our courts of justice.

Because,—In Pennsylvania, under the proprietaty government of William Penn, Benjamin Franklin and others, a wide line of distinction was drawn between the rights, privileges and protection, of whate freemen and blacks and mulattoes.

Because,—Pennsylvania, from its foundation down to the present time, was, and always has been a political community of white men exclusively.

Because,—Four years after this charter was given, Assembly convened, passed a law for the trial of negroes, providing that two justices of the peace with six freeholders, should hold a court for the trial of negroes, charged with murder, burglary, or other convict or acquit,—and in case of conviction, to use their warrant to the sheriff for the immediate execution of such negroes.

Secution of such negroes.

Because.—This law further set forth, that if any egro shall presume to carry any gun, aword, club ir any other arms or weapons, without his master's pecial license, he shall be whipped; and if any than four negroes meet in company, they shall bliely, whipped at the discretion of one justice

ccause,-Negroes, whether slaves or free, from first settlement of our country, have always an considered and treated by our laws, as an inor race, and never until quite recently, thought even dared to take any part in the management

our government
Because.—Under the proprietary government of
sea, certain fundamental principles were agreed
sea, certain fundamental principles were agreed
seal to the freemen, the trial by jury, and subsebeatly to this, a charter of privileges, giving othpawers, and all other rights and privileges of
the free bern subjects of England, and as is usual in

where born subjects of England, and as is usual in we of the King's plantations in America.' Because,—In the year 1725, seven years after a death of the humane and pious William Penn, which the province was still under the Quaker terument, an act was passed for the government negroes. The first section, providing that any reasentenced to be executed by the justices and cholders, should be valued and his master paid. ethird, 'whereas it is found, by experience, that enegroes are an idle, slothful people, and often we burthensome to the neighborhood, and afford tample to other negroes '-and provides that 'no The story of the regrees — and provides that he should the come chargeable '—The 4th, that if any free grofit and able to work, shall neglect so to do, do letter about from place to place, two magistics are empowered and requested to bind all such negroes from year to year:—The 5th, that no negro shall harbor or maintain any black or the slave under a penalty of five shillings an it, and if a free negro or mulatto shall refuse, or unable from any cause, to pay his fine, the justimy order satisfaction by servifude:—The 8th, the may order satisfaction by servitude:—The 8th, that if any free negro shall intermarry with a white, such free negro shall become a slave during life:—The 9th, that if any negro is found drinking or uppling or absent from his master's house after 9 o'clock at might, he shall be whipped on his bare back—and if any minister, pastor, or magistrate, or other persons who usually join persons in marriage, thall upon any pretence, join in marriage any negrowith any white person, he shall pay the penalty of one hundred pounds.

one hundred pounds.
Because - Then there was no equality in our soindication:—If a white man, no matter how de-traded, committed an offence, he was tried of right by a jury of his fellow white citizens, but if a negro or ministo committed the same offence, he was tired under the law of the land, by two justices and ix free-holders, and if convicted, punished or exe-

sated on the spot.

Because—The constitution formed in 1776, (when Decause—The constitution formed in 1776, (when largery was still in existence in Pennsylvania) declares that all men are born equally free and independent,—have certain unalienable rights—every freeman of the age of 24 years having resided, &c., shall enjoy the right of an election; that the freeman shall be trained and armed, the trial by jury provided for—all of which were entirely inconsistent with the law then in force for the government of negroes, as they were not permitted te sit as jurors, perform military duty, carry guns, clubs or any weapon—of ditary duty, carry guns, clubs or any weapon—or seemble together and be out at night.

Because,—it is true that in 1780, after the government because,—it is true that in 1780, after the government because the second in the sec

erament had passed out of the hands and immediate influence of the Quakers, an act was passed for gradual abolition of slavery in Pennsylvaniapealing the principal provisions relative to nerecognizing negroes as FREEMEN, of any part of political community.

Because, Under our interpretation of the considered

ation, no negro or mulatto can be considered a man, qualified to vote, eligible to hold office or

the formation for since the formation of the government, or during the late war or that of the revolution, negroes have never been required under any constitutional proceedings to perform military duty, which to us is proof conclusive, that they have never been treated or risewed by the constitution or laws of our state as freemen.

Because, Runaway slaves and fugitives from insice, not recognized as citizens from the slaved states, can never become freemen and qualified voters, as it would be supremely ridiculous to imagine, that all blacks who are not in the eya



VOL. VII.

OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD-CUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL M .NHIND.

NO. 47.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1837.

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

phia, where there is a negro population of about 25,000, and where both political parties have been charged with procuring votes from the adjoining states, no person has ever been found so base and

negroes, illegally received in Middletown, and other election districts in the lower session of the county of Bucks, and that we will take the necessary measures to contest their respective elections.

Resolved, That we consider all negro votes as illegal—an invasion of our rights and privileges as qualified freemen—and we will use every means in our power to have the question brought up for de-ision before the highest judicial tribunal in our state. Resolved, That the conduct of any township or borough assessor, in assessing negroes, without any real or personal estate, and for the avowed pur-

itizens, and every well wisher of his country's

John B. Pugh, Esq. A. M. Grimths, Esq. and C. F. Wright, Esq. On motion, Wm. Field, Pugh Dungan, John S. Bryan, Samuel Solhiday, and M. H. Sayder, were selected to superintend the printing and distribution of the memorials.

Resolved, That a general county meeting be held

at the court house in Doylestown on Monday even-ng, 6th December, in order to adopt such other easures as may be deemed necessary to promote he object of this meeting.

Resolved, That the proceedings be signed by

the officers of the meeting, and published in the Doylestown Democrat, German Express, American Sentinel, Pennsylvanian, Reporter, Keystone, and such other papers as are opposed to negro suffrage.
Signed by the Officers.

BUCKS COUNTY MEMORIAL.

To the convention to amend the constitution of Pennsylvania, now sitting at Harrisburg. The memorial of the subscribers, citizens of the The memorial of the subscribers, citizens of the county of Bucks, respectfully represents:—That, from the foundation of the province of Pennsylvania by William Penn and his conditions, the negro race have always been considered and treated by ur laws, and the universal practice under them, as aferior in a political condition to the white,—nev-r having been considered or treated as a part of he political community in whom the powers of lovernment were vested, but as subordinate and abolutely subject to such disposition as the white government might make in relation to them. That this is correct, your memorialists believe plainly appears from the early province law, passed by William Penn and his associates for the government of negroes, and many laws passed since and still subsisting. Since the act of 1780, however, the negroes have been relieved from the executions. groes have been relieved from the operations of hose earlier laws (which subjected them among those earlier laws (which subjected them among the things, to be tried even for capital offences, in a summary manner without a jury,) and by force of that act, we presume have civil rights as distinguished from political which enables them to persue their fortunes and happiness in every way they may choose, except that they cannot interfere with, or in any wise control the government of the whites by an assumption of political power. Your memory assumption of political power. Your memory are denied, and that the 'holy Sobbath' is in danger of being abolished, as it was in infidel France.

they were during the perilous times of the revolu-tion, or when marching with Washington, under the Star Spangled Banner, to put down oppressive the Star Spangled Banner, to put down oppressive British taxation, and defeat the British troops and tories. At two o'clock, P. M. the meeting was organized in a large open field in the rear of the public house. Every German township was fully represented, and throughout good order, and the most enthusiastic feeling prevailed. The spirited resolutions opposing negro voters,—British influence,—abolition, and to contest the election, were UNAN-IMOUSLY adopted by the large assemblage,—Harrisburg Keystone.

Resolved, That the conduct of any township or borough assessor, in assessing negroes, without any real or personal estate, and for the avowed purpose of securing their vote at any election, mets out contest the election, were UNAS poses of securing their vote at any election, mets out contest the election, were UNAS reposed of the personal estate, and for the avowed purpose of securing their vote at any election, mets out to consense the election, were UNAS reposed. That individuals who lead negroes to the perfect of the personal entire that the election of the perfect of the personal entire that the election of our happy form of independence.

Resolved, That a memorial to the house of representatives of the commonwealth be prepared and adopted, setting forth the fact that the result of the election was general and controlled by a large leady of personal entire the following named gentlement of a committees in their respective tours while the personal entire the following named gentlement as the following named gentlement as proposed and the forwarded to the engage control of the lates of the engage control of the lates of the engage common the propose and personal entire the following named gentlement as proposed and under the personal entire the following named gentlement is appointed committees in their respective tours which are the personal entire the following named gentlement as proposed and the forwarded to the speaker of the lates of the entire that the ended to the entire with a list of the negro voters, so the as accurated the information of the lates of the entire that the ended to the entire with the

SLAVERY.

overnments in the execution of the laws which are a accordance with their respective constitutions, and consequently both directly and indirectly up hold the system of slavery; therefore, the citizens of the free states are in our view partakers in the

of the free states are in our view partakers in the guilt of slavery, so long as they neglect to use the means in their power for its removal.

Resolved, That justice to themselves, kindness to their brethren at the South, sympathy for the slave, and duty to their country and to God, require the citizens of the free states, in the spirit of the gospel, to use all suitable means to convince those who uphold and practise the system of slavery, of

the sin and injustice which they are committing, and to persuade them to abandon it.

Resolved, That whether there be or be not any publicly organized body whose principles and mode of action on this subject, may justify our moving under their banner, still it does not become us to be indifferent or inactive, with respect to the wrongs of the oppressed, but to 'remember those who are in bonds as bound with them;' therefore we recomin bonds as bound with them; therefore we recommend, that pastors and churches seek and communicate information respecting the real nature, the guilt and the consequences of slavery—that they endeavor to remove from their own minds, and from the minds of others, all unjust prejudices against the people of color, and also that they do what is in their power to elevate that class of our community, in manufactured and consequences and consequences. in mental improvement and moral worth, and especially that they make the cause of the oppressed the subject of their fervent private and social prayers. -Connecticut Observer.

THE CLERGY.

An 'orthodox' clergyman of Massachusetts, a true abolitionist, who has publicly declared that no man shall or can deprive him of the satisfaction of

by an assumption of political power. Your memorialists are well content that such negroes as these are among us, should enjoy all means of advancing their happiness, except that we will not consent that they shall attain political power. Yet we now represent the fact, that the negroes, in the county of Bucks, have claimed, and for some years, have been permitted to exercise the right to rote; that frequently the majority of the whites has been controlled by the rotes of the blacks, and that at the last election, one member of assembly, the county commissioner and auditor, are returned as elected by the force of the votes of blacks, when their opponents would have been elected, except for the near many frage.

Your memorialists, believing that their rights as white citizens and freemen have thus been violated and trampled upon by negroes, and those who have sustained them, request that a clause be inserted in the Constitution, expressly providing that no one of the negto race be permitted to vote for any public office is held up to scora, that the rights as a controlled by the colors of the blacks, and that the drew the papers occassed to give warning. Time was, when their rights as a white citizens and freemen have thus been violated and trampled upon by negroes, and those who have sustained them, request that a clause be inserted in the Constitution, expressly providing that no one of the negto race be permitted to vote for any public office is held up to scora, that the rights as a congression of the negton of a considerble class of aboli-

of the law recognized citizens from wheree they came, can ever become citizens or freemen of Pennsylvania.

Because,—In the city and county of Philadelphia, where there is a negro population of about 25,000, and where both political parties have been charged with procuring votes from the adjoining states, no person has ever been found so base and unprincipled as to lead negro voters to the polls, as states, no person has ever been found so base and unprincipled as to lead negro voters to the poils, as such votes would be rejected as illegal by all parties, and they have never been received or even offered.

The meeting held at Buck's tavern, in Nockamican, who are visiting every part of our country, infusing their poisonous and inflammatory proceedings; which has induced the negroes to assauch, injust and incaten more inverse with to assauch, injust and incaten more inverse with the assauch votes have controlled the late election in Bucks, and that A aron Ivins has been returned to the assembly; Abraham Fretz, as commissioner; and Richard Moore, auditor of accounts, by the votes of negroes, illegally received in Middletown, and other election districts in the lower session of the county.

THE GERMANS AROUSED.

The meeting held at Buck's tavern, in Nockamican, opposition to negros infrage, was one of the largest ever assembled in the influence, of abolitionists. Their pulpits have been permanently closed.—Their colleges and theological values in a second that the tavern house would not contain those in attendance, while the more same form those in attendance, while the more and mechanics, coming to the meeting in decidence of their voltage in the late election in Bucks, and that A aron Ivins has been returned to the assembly; Abraham Fretz, as commissioner; and Richard Moore, auditor of accounts, by the votes of negroes, illegally received in Middletown, and other election districts in the lower session of the county. gained converts from all sects and parties, and now virtually controls the public sentiment of New England. And now these brethren find, to their astonishment, that they are in the back ground, that they have lost the honor and influence which they once

slavery, but are also 'becoming convinced that the doctrine of immediate emancipation is the only adequate one to effect its removal.' Truly, this tells well for their sagacity, that after all the light which the discussions of five years have thrown upon the subject, they are now, at length, becoming convinced of the doctrine of immediateism. However, 'let bygones be bygones.' We are glad they are becoming convinced, and hope it will prove so with respect not only to many of our clergy and laity, but to the whole, including Professor

stand every well wisher of his country's welfare.

Resolved, That the independent course of the Doylestown Democrat, in advocating our rights as guaranteed by the constitution, and opposing negro suffrage and abolition, gives it strong claims to our support and continued patronage.

Resolved, That Caleb E. Wright, Esq. M. H. Snyder, Stokes L. Roberts, Esq. Peter D. Bloom, and Cornelius Sellers, Esq. be a committee to present an attested copy of the proceedings of this meeting to our german fellow citizens of the upper section of the country, who held a meeting on the same subject, on Saturday the 28th inst. at Buck's taveru.

The following gentlemen were appointed to contest the election:

Henry Chapman, Esq. Gen. Davis, C. E. Dubois, E-q. Daniel T. Jenks, Thomas Ross, Esq. Maj. Wrn. W. Bennet, Stokes L. Roberts, Esq. M. H. Snyder, W. Bennet, Stokes L. Roberts, Esq. M. H. Snyder, John B. Pugh, Esq. A. M. Griffiths, Esq. and C. E. Wright, E-q.
On motion, Wm. Field, Pugh Dangan, John S. Bryan, Samuel Solliday, and M. H. Sayder, were selected to superintend the printing and distribution of the memorials. out, amidst opportunities so unobjectionable.—E-

> Cause and Effect .- A writer in one of our roligous speers complains that so few colored people attend public worship. There is a reason; the manner in which colored people are habitually treated in the houses of worship. A respectable colored brother went, a few days since, into a church that calls itself free, and took his seat where it was convesient, when a coarse looking man, in coarse language, ordered him to leave his weat, that was not the place for niggers. We know many pleus persons, who have made up their minds not to attend worship in any house where they would be driven to the 'nigger pew.'—Ibid.

ARREST OF KIDNAPPERS.

ARREST OF KIDNAPPERS.

About a week ago, Messrs. Jacob Cook and Archibald G. Ridgely, police officers of this city, proceeded to Philadelphia with a requisition from the Governor of this state, for the arrest of two men, named George F. Albertie and Andrew S. Smith, which they succeeded in effecting on Wednesday last, and immediately brought them to this city. The charge upon which the requisition was made is the obtention of money under false pretences. It appears that these precious villains kidnapped two negroes in Philadelphia, and, on the 9th of January last, brought them to this city, where they uary hast, brought them to this city, where they sold them to Mr. Hope H. Slater for \$1100. Mr. S. ascertaining that the negroes were free, preferred a complaint to the grand jury, who found at their late session, bills of indictment against the par-

Smith, we understand, is a lawyer, and enjoyed formerly some reputation in Philadelphia. Albertie was formerly a constable of that city. The later is such a desperate character, that his arrest was effected with considerable difficulty, and when, through the indefatigable exertions of Mesars. Cook and Ridelphia reassessmithed and he was handthrough the indefatigable exertions of Mesars. Cook and Ridgely, it was accomplished, and he was hand-cuffed, he said the would not go to Baltimore alone—that Smith was his confederate, and that he drew the papers necessary to effect the fraud, &c. He then immediately gave information where Smith could be found, and he was accordingly arrested.

The officers deserve great credit in this case, both for management and daring intrepidity.—Baltimore Sum.

TO JOHN SERGEANT, President of the Convention Assembled at Harris

burg to propose amendments to the Constitution of

Respected Friend-It was with painful emo tions that I read a resolution which is still pending in the convention, viz :- 'To prohibit the emigration of free persons of color and fugitive slaves into the state of Pennsylvania. When I discovered the recorded vote of fifty-nine members of that body, that the resolution should not be indefinitely postponed, my feelings were of no ordinary character.

We profess to be a Christian people, and the instead of being the scott of the filmen, is now the most popular subject of the day, and the public profession of piety has become a ready passport to worldly honor and preferment.

The land teems with plans of benevolence the press groans with religious tracts, and large sums are expended to supply every family with

In the midst of all these efforts, do we perrighteousness which our Divine Lord and Law Giver, Jesus Christ, so emphatically incuicated by precept and example?

Read his sermon on the mount, and contrast it with the disposition manifested toward our colored population, by many members of the convention, who are assembled at Harrisburg to revise the constitution of Pennsylvania.

A constitution framed originally by the founder of this commonwealth, under an awful sense of the value of human rights, and based upon that immutable justice, which is an attribute of

Wm. Penn and his associates had partaken largely of that persecution which arose out of 'might or power' attempting, through cruelty and wrong, to oppress and trample down the rights of others. It was for this cause they left their country and their homes, and encountered the perils of the deep with their wives and little ones. In the wilds of America, they sought, and found, among the red men of the forest, that solace and protection denied them by high professors of Christianity in their na-

The constitution given by Penn to his government, shone so conspicuously for its justice and liberality, that Pennsylvania became a beacon for the oppressed of all nations. Her light was discovered by isles and continents that are afar off, while persecuting kings and rulers had to behold the brightness of her risng. To trace the influence of this constitution over our own country, and even the civilized world, may not be required.

Let us now devote a little time to consider the consequences which may ensue, should the constitution of our state be so far shorn of its ancient dignity and strength, as to recognize a distinction in the equality of human rights predicated on the color of the skin.

To accomplish so unrighteous an act, a competent majority must be found in the convention, who will be prepared so far to place the claims of supposed expediency against the claims of external justice, as practically to bow to the principle, that 'might ought to overcome

To reconcile Pennsylvania consciences to a principle like this, perhaps even the aid of re-ligion may be invoked. An attempt may be made to soothe, and finally to smother and sub due, the strugglings of that inward witness for God and his Truth, which will at times be made known through all the woven webs sophistry, or all the walls of opposition, which

ower and oppression can raise.

The Bible may be brought forth to sustain a ystem of injustice and cruelty, and even the New Testament itself may be quoted to prove hat slavery is a Divine institution.

It would be useless to enter into argumen to rebut such a gross libel on our common Christianity, which is founded ou the purest mo rality, and breathes in all its parts, the holiest principles of justice and philanthropy. But should these efforts prevail, and the deed be accomplished, then will righteousness be clothed with holy indignation. She will abhor the act. Mark now the result-Pennsylvania commence her retrogade course toward the darker ages, when tyrranny, superstition and blood reigned triumphant. Then will be adopted a system of injustice and cruelty, which may ultimately cause the civil and religious liberties of our beloved state to repose in one common tomb.

The public mind had been incensed, by false and gross statements, against the free people of color.—The authors of those deliberate slanders, although they may escape human tribunals may yet have an account to settle before that bar whence there is no appeal. Prejudice and passion were enlisted—might overcame right, and many innocent and unoffending citizens of this Commonwealth felt, both in person and property, the fury of a lawless mob.-Among the victims, was one aged man, of excellent character, remarkable for his sober, industriou and inoffensive habits; he received his death wounds in his own house, and on the premises which he lawfully possessed.

The murderers who broke into his peaceful

dwelling and destroyed his property, also robbed him of a considerable sum of money, and then shed his innocent blood. Thus far they have escaped with impunity! Let it be borne in mind, that the only offence

that could be charged against this aged and respectable citizen, was the color of HIS SKIN For this he suffered, and for this he DIED.

In Boston, the simple fact of houses being inhabited by Irishmen, was a sufficient warrant for the violence and wickedness which ensued. These instances are sufficient to prove the effect of prejudice and passion, operating against national distinction and color. Having briefly examined the influence

prejudice, combined with power, injustice and oppression, let us view the blinded and crue oppression, let us view the binded and cruel policy which has grown out of a dereliction from sound principle, among those who have been enlightened.

It will not be requisite to cross the Atlantic to search for proof, that when a government violates the divine attributes of justice and mercy, it may be suffered to choose its own de-

Look at New England in her infantile state
—she practically sanctioned the principle that
'Might ought to overcome right'—and what
was the result? The barriers of protection for

her citizens were broken down-suspicion and distrust supplanted a generous confidence—and distrust supplanted a generous confidence—and accusing spirit went forth into the very heart of her community, and crimes, ideal in their character, became the subjects of legal adjudition—under the solemn sanction of courts of justice, many of her innocent and worthy citizens were tried, condemned and executed, on the character of without the saint the charge of witchcraft. So far did this spirit prevail, that a mutual and general extermina-ation of the colonists was seriously threatened, and even the wife of the Governor became one of the accused.

Happily for the survivors, just at this period, the delusion burst over their heads, like an awful peal of thunder. The black cloud which enveloped them was dissipated. Light dawned—they stood in the midst of their own desolations—and with numberal barrens. and with unutterable horror and remorse, they beheld the work of their own hands.

Human nature is constituted of the same materials, and is liable to be actuated by the same impulses which operated on generations that have preceded us.

Numerous and melancholy proofs have re-Numerous and melancholy proofs have re-cently been given throughout our common coun-try, that the deep laid foundations of moral re-straint, whereon the safety of communities de-pends, are in danger of being broken up. The principle of 'might overcoming right' has, in many instances, been placed in their stead.

Look at Vicksburg—gamblers murdering gamblers—at riots at New York, against abolitionists and the colored population—at Baltimore on the subject of banks—at Philadelphia, against the people of color-and at the South, the lynch law inflicted upon citizens of the North, &c.

At the present awful and afarming crisis, bredied A convention of Pennsylvanians assem-bredied harms with the people of color, many of the delegates appear disposed to inflict a deadly wound on the constitution of our beloved State, which stands as the key stone of the federal arch.

An attempt is to be made in the first in stance on our colored citizens. It is proposed that they should be disfranchised, by several constitutional provisions.

Should these points be carried, it may satisfy the spirit of persecution for a short period— but to use a figure in language—having once tasted innocent blood, it will soon thirst for

District, envy, jealousy, injustice and cruel-ty, having gained an ascendency in one in-stance, other victims will be selected for immolation on the altar of prejudice and power.

Sect will be arrayed against sect-national prejudices will be fanned into a flame-contention for the mastery will ensue, and our once peaceful Pennsylvania may yet become the scene of strife and blood—'might will overcome Were I called upon to select any class of our citizens, most likely next to feel the effects of

that desolation which now threatens the people of color, it would be the society of Friends; and also a very large body of our German citizens, who, with them, are conscientiously opposed to bearing arms, and to military requisi-Let us suppose the sound of war should again be heard in our borders, and that an invading army should set its feet on our shores, how ea-

sy would it be, during a strong excitement of the public mind, to disfranchise all citizens of this class, on the plausible pretext, that although they enjoyed the protection of the civil govern-ment, they refused to bear arms and give aid in its defence. Friends and our German citizens are especially bound to raise their voices against the present threatened invasion of human rights, as it relates to the people of color.

Not only sound policy, but what is infinitely beyond this, our common christianity would command them to stand faithful at their posts—a reverence for their forefathers who fled —a reverence for their foretathers who fled from persecution, and found a peaceful asylum in Pennsylvania—a sacred regard for their re-ligious principles and conscientious rights, should all conspire to make them efficient ad-vocates for the trodden down and oppressed. It is confidently expected that this call will not be in vain.

Should any individuals be found among them who would prostitute long known and well tried principles, to the grovelling and unholy schemes of low ambition and political intrigue, then surely such an one must be placed in an attitude that is far from enviable; more especially if superadded to this, he should have re dered himself conspicuous in his professions of zeal for the principles of republicanism. Such an one must inevitably stand self condemned, in the presence of discerning and respectable men of all sects and of all parties, and be justly regarded as an apostate, not only from his political creed but also his religious profession.

While I feel myself as a Pennsylvanian, breathing the air of my native State—viewing her just and liberal policy, and walking in the midst of her free institutions—beholding the countless blessings of Heaven that have been showered upon us, my heart sickens at the present prospect of impending desolation.

There are times when I feel ready to exclaim—' Give me a lodge in the wilderness, where in solitude and silence, I may weep over the slain of my people;' yet in the midst of this gloom, the bright twinkling of a star in the east is discovered, which, like the beacon the east is discovered, which, like the beacon to the wearied mariner on a dangerous coast, points toward the desired haren, and cheering prospects open to the view. The mind receives fresh assurance that the glorious attributes of justice, mercy and truth will finally prevail. They emanate from the throne of the Eternal—by his fiat they have gone forth;— they will not return void, but will accomplish the purpose for which they were sent. Darkness may for a time cover the earth,

and gross darkness the people, but the govern-ment of the branch with his holy title, 'THE LORD OUR RIGHTEOUSNESS,' shall reign trium-

'The Gentiles shall come to thy light, and Kings to the brightness of thy rising.

As well might man in the pride of his bear attempt to interpose a curtain between our earth and the sun, as to arrest the influx of those beams which radiate from the glorious sun of righteousness. They will continue to enlighten and warm the human heart.—Then the fierce and contending passions will be con-trolled—the best and holiest affections will be cherished—the aound of war shall no more be heard—neither shall the wailing of the widow, nor the cry of the fatherless, be lost amidst the nor the cry of the latterless, be lost amost the universal rejoicings for the victorious shedding of human blood.—The equality of human rights shall be practically acknowledged, and the groans of the oppressed shall no longer ascend to the Lord of Sabaoth.

In prospective view, my mental eye beholds thick clouds of incense;—yes, incense of the purest gratitude, accending from ten thousand times ten thousand alters, while the ear is saluted with the joyful acclamations of unnumber ed millions rending the air, and reaching the very portals of Heaven with this language:

'Christianity, christianity—rung, rractical christianity—hail, all hail;—for thou hast risen in the greatness of thy strength—thou hast triumphed over all opposition;—victory is thine, for thou hast sheathed the sword of the destroyer—thou hast broken the rod of the oppressor!'

JOSEPH PARRISH.

Ris Joshna Leant.

175-The last number of Zion's Watchman is nearly filled with the very spirited proceedings of the Methodist Anti-Slavery Convention, recently beld in Lyan. The Report of the Committee on Conference Rights, and the Declaration of Sentiments, adopted on that occasion, are documents full of truthful boldness and holy independence. Resolutions were passed in deserved praise of Zion's Watchman and Zion's Herald, and 200 new subscribers pledged in support of the former. As specimens of the uncompromising sentiments which were adopted by the Convention, we subjoin the following resolutions.

RESOLUTIONS

Adopted at the Methodist Anti-Slavery Convention, held at Lynn, Ms., Oct. 25th and 26th, 1837. We believe each of the following resolutions was

adopted without one dissenting voice. That the object contemplated in the deliberations of this Convention, is stated in the call just now read, viz. ? Not to engage in any innovations upon the institutions of our Church, but to confer together upon the rights of Annual Conferences, and the duty of the Church, of which we are mem-

bers, in view of the great sin of American slavery.

That as our dependence for success in laboring for the peaceful overthrow of American slavery, is apon the blessing of Almighty God, it is earnestly recommended by this Convention to all our minis-ters and people, in every place, where it is practi-cable, to observe the Monthly Concert of Prayer for the enslaved.

That at a time like the present, when religious efforts are made for the purpose of calling public attention to the great sin of American slavery, the condition of the enslavers and the enslaved should be made subjects of private and public prayer, and especially by all such ministers and christians as friends of the Anti-slavery cause.

That the first Friday in December next, be appointed and recommended to our people to be ob-served as a day of fasting and prayer on the subject of slavery, and all the friends of the slave are eby solemnly urged to meet on that day to offer prayers, hear lectures, and make contributions

That those of our brethren who take the liberty to condomn, either our principles or measures; while they refuse to inform themselves of either, do thereby manifest a lamentable deficiency in candor and liberality.

That we entertain no unchristian feelings to

wards the ministers and members of the M. E. Church, who are slaveholders, but we exercise toward them the same pity and spirit of prayer, which we wish others to manifest toward ourselves whenever they consider us guilty of criminal of-

That those who manifest more opposition to the abolition principles and measures, than they do against the sin of slavery, cannot expect us to believe they are not deceived when they tell us, they are 'as much opposed to slavery as we are.'

That the anti-slavery cause, in which, as minis-ters and members of the M. E. Church, we are engaged, controvenes no principle, or usage, authorised in the Discipline of the Church aforesaid, and that, therefore, those do us great injustice, who, in stead of meeting us upon the question at issue, af-tempt to make it appear, that our anti-slavery measures conflict with the constituted authorities of the Church to which we belong.

That the fact disclosed in a sermon published recently, by request of the South Carolina Conference, viz. that the Rule in our Discipline against buying and selling human beings, 'is perfectly useless, in most places at the South,' should alarm useress, in most places at the South, should alarm the ministers and members of our entire church, and stimulate them to greater diligence in opposing the 'great evil' of slavery.

That, to denounce the system of slavery as sinful,

and at the same time, attempting to show, that holding servants in such a sense, that the laws proor in other words, that the laws pro-nounce them slaves, forms no part of this system; or in other words, that the holding of slaves, by ministers and members of the M. E. Church, may be and is done in ovedience to the Savior's Golden Rule, involves an inconsistency, which can never be reconciled with the unperverted dictates of

Scripture or reason.

That if, as many would have us believe, circumstances do prevent sin from accompanying the act of slaveholding, in those who have the Bible for the rule of their conduct, then it must follow, that circumstances may also render every other act in-nocent, which human beings are capable of com-

That, attempting to justify slavery under 'certain circumstances,' only, is no more ner less, than all slaveholders themselves will do; for no tyrant ever attempted to justify slavery under all circum-

That, allowing slavery to continue innocently, under certain circumstances, and of which the en-slaver himself is to be the only judge, is allowing all which is essentially necessary for the perpetual

ominion of the most cruel oppressor.

That Christians and Christian ministers have duties to perform as citizens, and that, in their capac-ity, as citizens, they are solemnly bound to act; and to act in promoting persons to office who have, at least, 'the fear of God,' and men who will have a regard for the rights of all, of whatever condition mplexion.

the vows of Christianity, in free New England, who go South and become the owners of slaves, are recreant to the interests of pure religion, traitors to the Church of which they are members, and deserving of the severest censure.

That we approve of the Constitution of the principles and measures of the American Anti-Slavery Society, and we ask for that benevolent institution. the prayers and co-operations of all Christian peo-ple who wish to aid in overthrowing the system of American slavery.

That we repudiate the principles and measures

That we repudiate the principles and measures of the American Colonization Society, as alike hostile to the best interests of the free people of color in this land, and the emancipation of the enslaved. That the objections made against the present efforts for the peaceful termination of American slayery, under the pretence that there is an essen-tial difference between ancient and modern abolition so called, do but evince, either a culpable ig-norance of our principles, or a pusillanimous unwillingness to meet us upon the great question at

That immediate emancipation, inculcated as the duty of the enslaver and the right of the enslaved, is the only doctrine which promises success in efforts to bring guilty oppressors to repentance, and to procure liberty for the captives.

That however the question of American slavery may be connected with the laws of the different states, the anti-slavery cause is a moral enterprise as really so, as any enterprise of the present age ; and that, therefore, those professedly good peop who refuse to aid this enterprise, under the pre-tence that it is a political subject, merely, are eith-er deficient in information, or criminally indifferent to the cause of God's suffering poor.

That the distinctions usually made in the house

of God, on the account of color, such as denying persons the privilege of choosing their seats, and withholding from them the Holy Sacrament, till the white members of the church are served, are practices utterly irreconcilable with the spirit and precepts of the Christian religion.

Cepts of the Christian religion.

That Annual Conferences have a right to express an opinion on any moral question—a right of which neither the General Conference, or any of

its officers, can justly deprive them.

That we have the utmost confidence in the moral integrity of our bishops; and while we award to rity of motive and goodness of intention, in all they have done, we cannot but regret, that they have felt it their duty to take a course, in some of the Conferences, which we believe to be unauthor-ised by the Discipline of the Methodist E. Church, and which we consider dangerous as a precedent

and oppressive in its tendency.

That it is the solemn and deliberate judgment of this Convention, that all ministers of the Gospel and not to do so shows a want of information on the subject, which is inexcusable, or a spirit of expediency which does not comport with the character of one who is set to 'declare the whole counsel of

That 'the Sabbath was made for man, and not raan for the Sabbath; and as our Lord, himself has set us the example of doing good to the bodies as well as the souls of men on that day; and has as well as the souls of men on that day; and has teld us, that mercy requires us to 'lift' even a 'sheep' out of 'a pit.' on that day; and has assured us, most solemnly, that 'a man is of more value than a sheep;' therefore, it is both right and proper to employ a portion of the Sabbath for the purpose of pleading the cause of the slave, and testifying against the sin of holding human beings as 'goods and chattels;' and that, so far from such a use of the Sabbath hains a 'description' of that day, it is, in Sabbath being a 'desecration' of that day, it is, in the opinion of this Convention, one of its most appropriate works,

LEGISLATIVE.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVI-

tuted by them, with certain limited powers, clearly on human freedom.

specified and defined in the Constitution: All other is one other reason against this measure, specified and defined in the Constitution: All other powers, not therein expressly relinquished, being 'reserved to the States respectively or to the people.' And whereas this limited government possesses no power to extend its jurisdiction over any foreign nation; and no foreign nation, country or people can be admitted into this Union but by the each of these United States: nor without a forma-territory we now possess; but for the avowed ob-

Resolved, That, although we are fully aware of the consequences which must follow the accomplishment of such a project, could it be accomplishment of such a project, could it be accomplishmed: aware that it would lead speedily to the conquest and annexation of Mexico tiself, and its four-teen remaining provinces or intendencies, which, together with the revolted province of Texas, would furnish foreign territories and foreign people for at least twenty members of the new Union.

These the greenment of a patient search of the sea character, if not in form; would unavoidably become a military government; and under the plea of the constitution and from its accountability to the people. That the ties of kindred, common origin and common interests which have so long bound at weight which the unexation of Texas ta the United States and would still be some and common interests which have so long bound at weight which the unexation of Texas to the United States and would still be some and common interests which have so long bound at weight which the unexation of Texas to the United States when the authority to the common interests which have so long bound at weight which the unexation of Texas to the this people together, and would still continue to United States would give to the slaveholding in bind them;—these ties, which ought to be held saterest in our political organization, would, in all rbitrary powers it might assume, would be unable of the following resolutions: to control the storm: The usurper would find himelf in his proper element; and, after acting the Milton Brow patriot and hero for a due season, as the only means of rescuing the country from the ruin which he ad chiefly contributed to bring upon it, would renctantly and modestly allow himself to be declared PROTECTOR OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

PROTECTOR OF THE COMMONWEALTH.'

We are fully aware of the deep degradation into which this young Republic would sink itself in the eyes of the whole world, should it annex to its own ast territories other and foreign territories of imncouraging the propagation of slavery and giving aid to the raising of slaves within its own bosom, the very bosom of freedom, to be exported and sold in those unhallowed regions. Although we are fully aware of these fearful evils and numberless others which would come in their train, yet we do not here dwell upon them, because we are firmly convinced that the free people of most, and we trust of all these States, will never suffer the admission of the foreign territory of Texas into this Union as constituent member thereof:—Will never suffer the integrity of this Republic to be violated either duction, or addition to it of foreign naions or territories, one or many, or by the dismem berment of it by the transfer of any one or more of its members to a foreign nation. The people will members to a foreign nation. The people will aware that should one foreign state or country be introduced, another and another may be, with t end, whether situated in South America, in the West India Islands, or in any other part of the world: And that a single foreign state, thus admited, might have it in its power, by holding the balance between contending parties, to wrest their own government from the hands and control of the peo-, by whom it was established for their own ben-and self government. We are firmly convinefit and self government. ed that the free people of these States will look opon any attempt to introduce the foreign territory of Texas, or any other foreign territory or nation, nto this Union, as a constituent member or mempers thereof, as manifesting a willingness to

rete the Constitution and dissolve the Union.

Resolued, That His Excellency the Governor be requested to forward a copy of the foregoing Resolutions to each of our Sensters and Representatives in Congress, and to each of the Executives of the several States, with a request that the same may be laid before the respective Legislatures of said

The resolutions after having been read were u nanimously adopted.

LEGISLATURE OF VERMONT. TEXAS, SLAVERY, THE SLAVE TRADE, & C.

The committee to whom were referred numerous petitions of our citizens in all parts of the state. praying that our Senators in Congress be instructed and our Representatives requested to use their influence to prevent the annexation by that body, of Texas to the United States, and calling on the General Assembly of Vermont itself to protest against the same in any way being done:-

And to whom were also referred numerous me orials from various parts of the state, praying this onorable body to adopt resolutions declaring, 1st. That Congress has the constitutional nower

o abolish alavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia. 2d. That it has the constitutional power to abolun in the several Territories of the

where they exist. 3d. That it has the constitutional power to prohibit the slave trade between the several states of the Union; and

4th. That in regard to all these particulars, Congress ought immediately to exercise that power :-And to whom were also referred numerous petions praying this honorable body to protest against report as follows:

The committee has not been able to find in the nstitution of the United, States any provision delegating to Congress power to incorporate with our territory a separate and independent state. Such is Texas. It is true, Congress possesses er to admit into the Union 'new states,' but elieved they must be those, and only those, whose constitutional forms of government are authorized and approved by the legislative sanction of that

The purchase of Louisiana and Florida and th annexation of them to the territory of the government, were, it is believed, assumptions of power on the part of the government with which the constitution did not clothe that body. Popular approbation, added to the fact that these acquisitions were necessary to the safe and convenient use of our fellow-citizens, of large sections of our country ying contiguous to them, prevented at the time, m, prevented at the tim any strong opposition to these acts of purchase, or any examination of a serious character into the auity by which they were done. But, leaving out iew, what is thought to be a decisive constitutional inhibition of the annexation of Texas to the Union, there are other objections which seem in-surmountable to the committee. The state of Mexico, of which Texas was one of the confederate provinces,—and from which it has but lately and concur in said resolution; been torn by violence,—had adopted and practically carried out, in her political organization, sentiments Joseph H. Woodman, Boston that, it seems to the committee, lie at the founda-tion of all just government, and which are thus hap-pily set forth in the constitution of this state:—

All men are born equally free and independent "All men are born equally free and independent, and have certain natural, inherent and inalienable rights, among which are the enjoying and defending of life and liberty; acquiring, possessing and protecting property, and pursuing and obtaining happiness and safety." Under the influence of these principles, Mexico, in a manner that won for her the augmented respect of the civilized world, rights, among which are the enjoying and defending of life and liberty; acquiring, possessing and protecting property, and pursuing and obtaining happiness and safety. Under the influence of these principles, Mexico, in a manner that won for these principles, Mexico, in a manner that won for the principles, Mexico, in a manner that won for the principles, Mexico, in a manner that won for the principles, Mexico, in a manner that won for the principles, Mexico, in a manner that won for the principles, Mexico, in a manner that won for the principles, Mexico, in a manner that won for the principles, Mexico, in a manner that won for the principles, Mexico, in a manner that won for the principles, Mexico, in a manner that won for the principles, Mexico, in a manner that won for the principles, Mexico, in a manner that won for the principles, Mexico, in a manner that won for the principles, Mexico, in a manner that won for the principles, Mexico, in a manner that won for the principles, Mexico, in a manner that won for the principles, Mexico, in a manner that won for the principles, Mexico, in a manner that won for the principles, Mexico, in a manner that won for the principles, Mexico, in a manner that won for the principles, Mexico, in a manner that won for the principles, Mexico, in a manner that won for the protession of the protession of the protession; Mexico, in a manner that won for the protession; Mexico, in a manner that won for the protession; Mexico, in a manner that won for the protession; Mexico, in a manner that won for the protession; Mexico, in a manner that won for the protession; Mexico, in a manner that won for the protession; Mexico, in a manner that won for the protession; Mexico, in a manner that won for the protession; Mexico, in a manner that won for the wond, Mexico, in a manner that won for the wond, Mexico, in a manner that won for the wond, Mexico, in a manner that won for the wond, Mexico, in a manner that won for the wond, Mexico, in a manner that won for the wond, Mexico, in a manner th

part, too, who, it seems to your committee, have already wept long enough over the wrongs and afflic-tions they have suffered from their brethren.

DENCE PLANTATIONS.

In General Assembly, October Session, A. D. 1837.

Whereas the compact of Union between these States was entered into by the people thereof in their respective States, 'in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence are considered from their brethren.

Against every form of oppression, the people of Vermont have, at all times, borne honorable testimony. In their constitution they have published to the world their everlasting opposition to all slavery—even down to the minutest and least revolting of its modifications. It would, then, be inconsistent in Vermont—it would prove that she had somewhat perfect Union, establish justice, ensure domestic in Vermont—it would prove that she had somewhat tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity: 'And therefore, a Representative Government was insti-

each of these United States: nor without a formation of a new compact of Union; and another frame of government radically different, in objects, principles and powers, from that which was framed for our own self government; and deemed to be adequate to all the exigencies of our own free Republic:

| Compact | Compa Therefore, Resolved, That we have witnessed power in her proper authorities, to re-establish with deep concern the indications of a disposition to bring into this Union, as a constituent member to bring into this Union, as a constituent member for the last two or three years in the South, and the thereof, the foreign province or territory of Texas. for the last two or three years in the South, and to Resolved, That, although we are fully aware of which, it would appear, up to this time, they are hat the government of a nation so extended and these and other fearful sagriful start to red by all true Americans, would be angrily dis-blved; and sectional, political combinations would Union, or to the political degradation of the free e formed with the newly admitted foreign States, states, and eventually to the entire overthrow of unnatural and adverse to the peace and prosperity their common liberties: Wherefore, the committee of the country. The civil government, with all the recommend the adoption by the General Ascendity

MILTON BROWN, for Committee. W. R. RANNY,

1. Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, That our Senators in Congress be in structed, and our Representatives requested to use body to prevent the annexation of Texas to the Union.

2. Resolved, That, representing as we do the people of Vermont, we do, hereby, in their name, solemnly protest against such annexation in any

form.
3. Resolved, That as the Representatives of the people of Vermont, we do solemnly protest against the admission into this Union, of any state whose constitution tolerates domestic slavery.

4. Resolved, That Congress have full power by the constitution, to abolish slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia and in the Terri-

tories of the United States.
5. Resolved, That Congress has the constitutional power to prohibit the slave trade between the several states of this Union, and to make such

laws as shall effectually prohibit such trade.

6. Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed and our Representatives requested to present the foregoing Report and Resolutions to their respective Houses in Congress, and use their

fluence to carry the same speedily into effect.
7. Resolved, That the Governor of this State be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing Re-pert and Resolutions to the President of the Unit-ed States, to the Executive of the several States, and to each of our Senators and Representatives

IN SENATE, Nov. 1, 1837. Resolutions numbered 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6, passed by the Senate.
Resolution numbered 7, amended by striking out the words, 'to the Executive of the several States,

and passed by the Senate.

N. WILLIAMS, Secretary. IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, ? Resolutions numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, pass-d by the House.

A. L. Minen, Clerk.

INTERESTING INCIDENT.

To the Editor of the Providence Journal. Sir-Last evening (Tuesday) as the steamboat Providence was coming up the Sound from New-York, in order profitably to pass the time, a proposition was made, that the passengers should assem-ble in the cabin and discuss the question of annex-ing Texas to the United States. The request for the use of the cabin for this purpose, was at once granted in the most polite terms by the Captain.— The passengers, ladies as well as gentlemen, generally attended.

Mr. C. V. Spencer, (a Friend) a man of interesting and venerable appearance, was appointed to the Chair. Mr. Birney, formerly of Alabama and Kentucky, now of New York, commenced the discussions. sion by a few remarks, occupying twenty minutes. He was followed by Mr. Stanton, of the same city, in remarks taking up three quarters of an hour, happily illustrating our relations with Texas and Mexico, and pointing out the dishonor, and the danger, too, of our acceding to the proposition from Texas to receive her into the Union.

After Mr. S. had concluded, Mr. Birney resumed his remarks on the evils to be apprehended from the admission of Texas, in thus giving to the slave-holding portion of the country a decided prepon-derance in the control of the government—from the loss of character we would sustain, &c. &c.

Mr. Lewis Toppan, of New York, came next, and in a strain of good humored irony, advocated the annexation, and concluded by offering a resoluand in a strain of the admission of any new state into this Union, whose constitution tolerates domestic slavery, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to report as follows: plan that had been pursued of petitioning Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia.

The question was taken as the adoption of the esolution below as a substitute for that offered by Mr. Tappan, and it was carried without a dissent ing voice. The names were attached to it after the resolution was passed by the gentlemen themselves; they are from four States and the District of Columbia, and furnish, I suppose, a fair exponent of public ognision in the free States, as to the almost criminal attempt that is now making by the Southern file-leaders on the political liberties of the

free States,
Here follow the proceedings as they were signed by the Chairman and others. You are at liberty to publish what, I have no doubt, will be read with interest by many. A NORTHERN FREEMAN. At a meeting of citizens from various sections of

the Union, assembled on board the steam-boat Providence, on her passage from New York to Providence, Nov. 7, the following resolution was adoptd, viz. Resolved, That Texas ought not to be annexed

to this Union,—and that this meeting respectfully pray Congress to refuse all applications for its an-nexation, from whatever-source they may come. The undersigned were members of said meeting,

and concur in said resolution:

C. V. Spencer, New York; Lewis Tappan, do;
Joseph H. Woodman, Boston, Mass; James G.
Birney, New York; Jonathan Mason, Boston; William Russell, Providence, R. I.; Wu. H. Hawkins,
Fall River, Mass.; Joseph Vezzie, Providence, R. I.
J. T. Marshall, St. Lawrence Co., New York; N.
W. Sandford, Attleboro', Mass.; Daniel Hildreth,
Beverly, Mass.; Frankin Cooly, Providence, R. I.;
J. G. Hallet Roston; George Hill, do: Asch.

The following letter, in order to have produced any effect oon the gubernatorial election in this State, ought to have opeared as soon as it was written.

JUDGE MORTON'S LETTER. **NORTHAMPTON**, Sept. 28, 1837. Dran Sin-Your favor of the 18th instant, ad-essed to me at Taunton, having been to Berk-ire, has just overtaken me in this place.

shire, has just overtaken me in this place.

It will give me pleasure to make direct and explicit answers to your questions. Although I feel a reluctance to intrude my opinions upon the public, and consider myself restrained by my official situation from entering into a public discussion of the exciting topics of the day, yet I have no desire to conceal my sentiments on any

or any moral or religious principle, or of any correct political notions, justify creasures it? For one human being to hold others, whom the Almighty has created his fellows, in bondage, is entirely repugnant to that principle of equality which is founded in religion as well as natural right, and has the high sanction of the gospel as well as the has the high sanction of race, or condition, or which knows no distinction of race, or condition, or which knows no distinction of race, or condition, or other relation of life, but includes in its benevolent other relation of life, but includes in its benevolent other relation of life, but includes in its benevolent of the whole human family.

12th. That in view of the important interests involved in the question of personal freedom, it is involved in the question of personal freedom, it is

scheme of Colonization, and repudiate all efforts to connect us with its measures or objects.

The following proceedings were excluded from our host ing down upon our nation the vengeance of an offended Deity?—Whatever wisdom and justice may do to remove such a reproach should be done.

The right of petition and the freedom of discussion by speech or the press, are appeared on the press. cattle by a drover, under the walls of the capitol,

sion by speech or the press, are among our most sacred and valuable political rights. Petition is the humblest form in which a rational being may assert or maintain his rights. And there can be no the humblest form in which a rational being may assert or maintain his rights. And there can be no human creature so low or degraded that he may not approach the Ruler of the Universe, much more the selected rulers of a free people, by prayer or was called to the Chair, and John Briggs chosen

There can be no subject, sacred or profane, which There can be no subject, sacred or profune, which an American citizen has not a perfect right to discuss, openly and fearlessly, though decorously. It is a natural right confirmed and guaranteed by our constitution. And without an infringement of that instrument, no man can intercept or restrain its free exercise, either by legislative enactments or physical fearless, and in the committee on Resolutions then came in and recept the fellowing, resolutions who retired for the purpose.

A committee of nive was apprinted to prepare resolutions, who retired for the purpose.

A committee of nive was apprinted to prepare the subject to the supported as Representatives to the General Court, and instructed to make instrument, or many controlled to the fellowing resolutions who retired for the purpose.

MARCUS MORTON.
MORTON EDDY, Esq., Bridgewater. A NOBLE REPLY.

The following frank and spirited letter, in reply to cerain interrogations, is from one of the Senatorial candidates

in the State of New York. We copy it from the Friend of HAMPTON, Oct. 25, 1837. A. BLAIR, Esq. President O. C. A. S. S.

ginia, for the immediate emancipation of the slaves in that state, as the act of an enlightened statesman and devoted patriot. Such are still my senti-ments. I regard slavery as a heavy curse to any nation, as the deadly foe of true republicanism, as

wrong always, in principle and in practice.

Believing the sentiments contained in the Dec aration of Independence to be sure and immutable truth, and, in the spirit of an American, making them my own as principles of action, I can never cease to sustain, in all its fulness, the right of pecondition or complexion, has a right which ought never to be withheld, to exercise the elective franchise, and that the benefits of a jury trial ought to

mpartial law.

This frank and explicit avowal of my sentiments I am always ready to make, at home or abroad. I am willing that my principles and sentiments, in all that concerns freedom and the rights of man, should be written out on my forehead.

> Your most obt. servt. NATHANIEL SHERRILL.

From the Friend of Man. PETERBORO, Oct. 20, 1837.

Mr. Goodkli,—I see in your paper of the 18th ast, a letter without signature, addressed to myinst., a letter without signature, addressed to my-self. I take it for granted that you rightly sup-pose it to have come from *zv. D. R. Gilmer, who, pose it to have come from eav. D. R. Gilmer, who, a few weeks ago, made an offer to me, through the columns of the Friend of Man, of all the slaves of his friend the Hon. Carter Braxton, of Virginia.

I do not think it unreasonable to require me to enter into 'a written contract' with Mr. Braxton vide for his slaves till manhood,' in case he 'to provide for his slaves till manhood, in case he sends them to me.—Nor will I object to 'pledge myself in writing before a magistrate, that I will maintain them without sending them to the poor house.' The better way, in my judgment, would be for Mr. Braxton to send me the 'written contract,' hat I may execute, and return it to him, after hav-

slavery, is, if we compute the length of life by its sorrows, longer than all the years of a freeman.

Your friend,

GERRIT SMITH,

It is stated that DUFF GREEN is making arrangements to dispose of his printing concern at Baltimore, preparatory to a removal to Texas. Duff Green has done more within the last ten years to excite a hostile feeling between the North and the South, thus endangering the permanency of the proceeded to form a State Anti-Slavery Society, adopted a constitution and some other measures of a state of the state of th really love their country will regret.

VERMONT A. S. SOCIETY.

A special meeting of the Vermont Anti-Slavery Society was held at Montpelier on the 25th ultimo, at which James G. Birney was present. The following among other resolutions were adopted. There is meaning in them.

8th, That we have full confidence in the doctrines and measures of the American Anti-Slavery Society, as set forth in its constitution and declaracentiments, and would deprecate every attempt either from professed friends or avowed ene-nies, to divide our strength by a new organization

of our ranks.

Oth, That we have no sympathy with that timeserving policy which would suppress the truth for
the sake of gaining the co-operation of those who,
with a full knowledge of the abominations of American with a full knowledge of the abominations of American staying every form, civil, political, or domestic, is saying existence, and, under the guise of Christian chairty for the slaveholder, are affording him all the apological property little; for how can any man under the influence of any moral or religious principle, or of any correct political nations in the staying the desires, for perpetuating his favorite plan of extensions.

other relation of life, but includes in its benevolent embrace the whole human family.

I deem slavery to be the greatest curse and the most portentous evil which a righteous God ever inflicted upon a nation; and that every effort, consistent with moral duty and the constitution and laws of the Union, ought to be made to mitigate, and, if possible, to extirpate it from our land.

That Congress has the control of the whole subject within the District of Columbia, I can entertain no doubt. I have seen two droves of human beings manacled and chained together, driven like

ain no doubt. I have seen two droves of human clare, that we as much as ever disapprove the whole beings manacled and chained together, driven like clare, that we as much as ever disapprove the whole series manacled and chained together, driven like scheme of Colonization, and repudiate all efforts

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEETING OF COLORED CITIZENS.

Secretary.

A committee of five was appointed to prepare

reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

The territory of the United States is already so extensive as to make many fear for the stability of our government and our Union. I cannot think it would be wise or safe further to enlarge it.

In relation to the admission of new states with the power to hold slaves, I need do no more than to refer you to my recorded votes against the admission of Missouri with this power. That opposition which required some firmness to persevere in which required some firmness to persevere in the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That for the purpose of enabling the friends of Liberty to vote consistently, a committee of three be appointed to interrogate all candidates in this County for Legislative officers, as to their views on the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That for the purpose of enabling the friends of Liberty to vote consistently, a committee of three be appointed to interrogate all candidates in this County for Legislative officers, as to their views on the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

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Resolved, That for the purpose of enabling the friends of Liberty to vote consistently, a committee of three be appointed to interrogate all candidates in this County for Legislative officers, as to their views on the following subjects;—Ist, as Liberty to vote consistently, as committee of three beauty and the friends of Liberty to vot men? does its universal enjoyment tend to prosition which required some firmness to persevere in would doubtless have proved successful but for the extraordinary influence and extraordinary efforts of Congress has power to abolish slavery in the disone man (Henry Clay) who was supposed by some the provided to extraordinary means to accompliance to the provided to to have resorted to extraordinary means to accomplish his purpose.

In the midst of constantly pressing official duty, I have been able to snatch a few moments to give you a sketch (I fear it is an imperfect as well as a hasty one) of my opinions on the important subjects mentioned by you. I care not by whom, or how far, they are known.

I remain your faithful friend, &c.

MARCHE MORRON.

the right of petition or remonstrance on all subjects.
[The following persons constitute the above Committee: Ezra R. Johnson, William P. Powell and Nathan Johnson]

Resolved, That the great objects of impartial

Liberty and equal rights, for which we are contend-ing, are far superior to any of the principles or meas-ures which divide the political parties of the present day.

Resolved, That as a people oppressed and pro-

Resolved, That as a people oppressed and pro-scribed, we have not as yet discovered any sincer-scribed, we have not as yet discovered any sincer-ty in either party, therefore as Abolitionists we to say that I am a republican of the old stamp, of the school of Jefferson. When a boy, I was taught by my father to venerate his name, and to regard the resolution he offered in the legislature of Vir-of the objects embraced in these Resolutions.

Voted, That this meeting stand adjourned to Friday evening, Nov. 10th. RICHARD C. JOHNSON, Chairman.

From the Missouri Republican, Oct. 30. THE ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION AT

ALTON, ILL. The meeting was called to order on Thursda the immediate abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and for the breaking up of the interstate slave-trade. I am opposed to the introduction of Texas, as a slaveholding state, into the American confederacy. I believe that every citizen who officers should be elected by viva voce vote. Conconfederacy. I believe that every citizen who officers should be elected by viva voce vote. Combonors the laws by obeying them, whatever be his siderable discussion ensued, as to who should be condition or complexion, has a right which ought considered members of the convention. On the part of the Abolitionists it was contended, that none but such as had signed the call for the conver chies, and that the dended to every man whose life, liberty, or happiness, is put to hazard in any legal process:—In a word, I desire the universal reign of society. On the other side, it was insisted, that the call was general, that it invited all true friends to the cause of free discussion or friends of the slave whether in favor or opposed to immediate abolition to take part. That many of the delegates present though opposed to the abolition of slavery, were the advocates of free discussion: and therefore, they were willing thus far only, to subscribe to the call. During the discussion, a communication was re-ceived from the Trustees of the Church, informing ceived from the Trustees of the Church, informing the convention that when they gave their permission for the convention to be held in their house, that they expected it to be open to all; but that if this was not the true design, they could not have the use of the house. This communication was read and approved by the convention, after which, the meeting was organized by admitting all the delegates who would subscribe to any portion of the call.

They then went into the election of officers, whe Dr. Blackburn received 73 votes and Dr. T. M. Iope 58, for President.

Messrs. T. M. Graves and W. M. Carr were

clected Secretaries.

The parliamentary rules in Jefferson's Manual were adopted for the regulation of the proceedings.

On motion, a committee of three, consisting of Dr. Edward Beecher, U. F. Lincen and E. Turner, elected Secretaries. were appointed to prepare business for the action

of the convention then adjourned until Friday.
The convention then adjourned until Friday.
On Friday morning the convention again asse
bled. The majority of the committee appoint that I may execute, and return it to man, that I will fulfill ing made oath before a magistrate, that I will fulfill the obligations it imposes on me. An oath in such a case, would, be sure, be a novel proceeding. Perhaps, however, not more novel than the case it self. At any rate, as it would be his strong and tender love for the colored portion of his family, that would lead Mr. Braxton to require it, I should be unwilling to disappoint that love by refusing to take the oath.

I hope as little time as possible may be consumed in this negotiation. Whilst Mr. Braxton delays, his poor slaves are still 'in bonds,' and still the subjects of a system which classes immortal, God-like jects of a system which classes immortal, God-like.

E. W. Wolcott in the chair. A motion was made and carried to take up the second resolution sub-

and carried to take up the second resolution sub-mitted by the minority, Mr. Linden. This resolu-tion in substance, declared that slavery was a right As winter is approaching, and as this climate is much colder than that of Virginia, the slaves will which neither Congress nor the non-slaveholding states had any right to interfere—that there existed in their journey—I therefore have they beneed an additional stock of clothing before they begin their journey.—I therefore, hereby authorise Mr. Braxton to provide each of them, at my expense, with strong and warm garments at an average cost not exceeding ten dollars.

If you ascertain, or suppose, that Mr. Gilmer is in Philadelphia, I will thank you to send to him a copy of your paper containing this communication.

Your friend.

a committee of the whole until a late hour in the evening, when it was reported to the convention without amendment.

After it was reported, a motion was made that the report be adopted without discussion. This prevailed by a very large majority, and on a further motion the convention adjourned sine die.

On Saturday, about thirty of the abolitionists congregated together in a viviete house in Linear

organization. A report was circulated this morning, that an altempt would be made to suppress the peculiarity of the Anti-Slavery Society,—the

proceedings of the convention. Upon the r of this intulligence, a number of persons where numbers of the convention from Limiton, repaired to the upper town and desof the Secretary, Mr. Grares, the papers of ing the proceedings. At first, Mr. G. ster the proceedings had been destroyed, but the proceedings a disposition and pany manifesting a disposition ith this apology, he consented to permit Mr. the other Secretary, to take a copy, which done. After this, those present organized selves into a meeting, and after passing resole deprecating the course of the abolitionists, the pointed a committee of three to prepare an atto the citizens of the State. the citizens of the State

News from Mon .- By a letter from a gentle News from Mion.—By a letter from a gentlem RAlton, we learn that on Tuesday evening, it Rev. Mr. Beecher, of Jacksonville college, bear ed an abolition sermon in the Freshyterian charged an abolition sermon in the the top term charge was crowded to overflowing. During the exercise was thrown into the house there was thrown into the house there. es a stone was thrown into the house thro dow, but did no mischief. Immediately dow, but did no miserier. Immediately aftersta an armed force appeared in front of the church is the purpose of protecting it, but no further distar-ance occurred during the evening. It was report that Lovejoy was to receive another press in a feathers. St. Louis Republican, Nov. 3.

90- We copy the following Circular, emanating from i petty sectarian junto in this city, that it may obtain a righteous scorn of all philanthropic and truly good use. ignicous scorn as least a fourth part belong to Mr. Fast church, and several to Mr. Towne's, who, being under a cal dictation, are not to be regarded as free atter. Some others are abolitionists in the about ade for the occasion; others are colonizati hade for the occasion; others are communicated the sights interest in the anti-slavery cause. The collection is as m ey and insignificant as the design is mean and plant From the New-England Speciator.

OIRCULAR.

Boston, Nov. 7, 187.

Sir,—The undersigned,—feeling a deep syampethy with the slaves in their privations and sufficiency, and wishing to bring out the influence of the friends of evangelical religion, so as to bear man powerfully on the cause of immediate enaces. BOSTON, Nov. 7, 1837 tion, - request the use of your name, to be appealed to a call for a New England Convention, to see in Boston, at such time as the Committee shall head after designate, for the purpose of forming a Net England Anti-Slavery Society,—auxiliary to fe American Anti-Slavery Society, sustainty to the American Anti-Slavery Society, to be compass of the friends of evangelical sentiments and tian institutions, and to be conducted on Christia

principles. It is not intended to assume a hostile attitude ward any existing society, but to give an additional impulse to the cause of emancipation, by breaking out the energies of those who are with man sentiment, but have serious objections to unitage

and co-operating with existing organizations.

A movement has been made in this city on the subject, and the above constitution reported be acted on at the contemplated Convention. We believe that by such an organization, both the god of the slave and the cause of piety will be prometed. It will bring out many who have been stain ing aloof from the anti-slavery cause, because the could not engage in it without countenancing the who, by their attacks upon the Sabbath, the clum and the ministry, are undermining what we consider the basis of this and every other moral more ment. And as many of the slaveholders are men bers of churches who hold the same views of far nd practice as ourselves, we shall be more like

The success of the Method:sts in their separ organization, is a powerful motive to encoun o go forward in this matter. By forming a ions among themselves, they have embrace slavery principles, without carrying with them matters They have thus brought trapec rancous matters. They have thus brough a brethren to regard it as sin, and only sin, and now believed that three fourths of the Methe clergy in New England, and about one half in N ork and the northwestern states, are decident

friends to the anti-slavery cause. The subscribers are members of Baptist, Meldist, and Congregational churches, and we let that our brethren in each of these chur be ready to co-operate with us in this attendance the curse of slavery from our land. If your views harmonize with ours will kind enough to send to the office of the New land Spectator, or to either of the undersi

your own, with as many other names as you obtain within twenty days from this date?

Yours, in the bonds of the Gospel. Charles Fitch, Joseph H. Towne, Albert North Wm. R. Lovejoy, Stephen G. Hilar, John Fold, k. Wm. S. Porter, Fitz Wm. Rogers, Nathl. Gap. Matthew Roffe, Williard Sears, Daniel M. Lu. Harvey Newcomb, George H. Davis, John S. Kibball, Nathl. L. Dayton, Charles M. Briggs, Wn. k. Waldock, Isaac Field, William Cobb, John H. Teng. Enoch Sullon, Nathl. Rogers, Henry Enous. James Waldock, Abner R. Campbell, John Fak. Henry W. Weeks, John Gulliver, Benj. W. Bub. John Harmon, Zenas Allen, John S. G. Pikt, Se y. Charles E. Field. Charles Ku James K. Whipple, Henry Blodgett, William Damrell, John P. Nichols, Humphr. Chadbourn, Henry Warner, Swain Winkley, Jackson Richards

A circular has been issued from Boston signed by 48 persons for calling a Conventi anize a society on evangelical principles, auxiliar to the American Anti-Slavery Society.—The grad obnoxious features of Garrisonism are avoided, a kind, conciliatory, scriptural measures are propo ed. On this ground, the great body of the Yanken will be Anti-Slavery (!!) - N. H. Observer.

George B. Gavett, J. H. Sumonds, Nothl. Tolma

63- Our faithful and clear-sighted bro. Murray of the Ve ent (Baptist) Telegraph notices the above call in the follower ng decisive manner

week. During my absence, a Circular came to the passweek. During my absence, a Circular came to the Telegraph office, signed by 'Charles Filch's others, calling a convention for a separate have young the convention in New-England, and asking my influence to Convention to the convention of the conven sence to forward the work. time and room here to file my solemn protestagiis the whole movement; and to utter my astonishment that these disorganizers should presume to misme such a proposal, after my distinctly, andress of the contract of the contr edly expressed disapprobation of their course. Their conduct savors quite too much of papers. -if I may be allowed the use of the phrase-it

More next week, if there should seem to be occ ion .- Vermont Telegraph.

CONCERT FOR SLAVES .- The Free church voted to observe the monthly concert of prayer slaves as a church. As they are in possessor no room in which the meeting could Monday evening, it was held on Sunday evening, it was held on Sunday even. Rev. Mr. Cook of Lynn, who supplied the put the Sabbath, conducted the meeting, assets. Rev. A. A. Phelps and Mr. Codding. Mr. remarked on the basis of Christian Union, Christians can lay aside their minor peculist and unite in their efforts to abolish slavery. common grounds of Union were these:

By the great body of northern Christians,

1. Slavery is admitted to be an evil of so grating intude that it is incapable of being exaggents. 2. Holding man as property is sin.
3. It is the duty of all to labor for the sheling of slavery, on all suitable occasions, as the

gives them opportunity.

4. All should pray for this object.

It was peculiarly gratifying to witness the progratery of a man of such talents and influence, all

ence of a man of such talents and influence, and who has commonly been regarded as opport to abolition movements, at an anti-slavery page meeting. May the Lord put it into the health all Christian ministers to be present, and to take an active part on such occasion.—New England

REMARKS.—Now, we confess, we are afraid these hair-splitters. If our clerical brethren Massachusetts mean to join us, why do they as the up on which the second they are they are a thought to be an account. Massachusetts mean to join us, why do use just take up our principles—as they are? If it wish us to co-operate with and countenance then in taking any lower ground, we can never constitution, that 'holding men as property is similar to this. Mr. Cook claims it as a 'common ground, that 'holding men as slaves is sin, because no man can hold a slave but as property. Our brethren have an object in changing the plan seology; and we are confirmed in this fear, because we do not find Mr. C. even intimating any agree.

fell slaveholders immediately to omancipate their to New Britain, ten miles, to attend an Anti-Slavethe receipt Lintil this point is gained, nothing is gain-perhaps Paul has been thought by some to be cessarily rigid, in insisting on one discriminat-Lower Ald demanded pers contain. of Christianity, against all the professed of Christianity against all the professed of Jesus and his reformation in that day; if not flinch from his position; "If Christ . stated tiret our preaching is vain, and your faith We are glad to see our brothren befit Mr. Care nersy for the slaves, because we are sure. ing to pray for the slaves, because we are sure, of they keep those minds open to receive the ento their prayers, they will soon become, is, immediatists. But it will try their graces than they are aware.—Emancipator. which was nized them. resolutions e an address

a gentleman evening, the

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Mion.

The following letter was sent by Mr. Cod-The industrial for insertion, but no notice to the Spectator for insertion, but no notice can taken of it by the fair-minded editor of ager. Mr. C. therefore requests us to insurt

KINGSTON Nov. 2, 1837

to New Britain, ten miles, to attend an Anti-Slavery meeting. We knew there were those who 'threatened loudly' to break up the meeting—said they should not have one in any town near them. But we did not think best to be frightened, and

give up to the enemy, but went trusting [I believe) in the Lord. When we arrived, there was quite a

stopped by the 'mob' making a pitch upon Mr. Ty-ler. But his friends protected him, and we made our way to the house, with some difficulty, not without some brethren getting their coats torn badly. Bu: when we came to the door, the mob were de-

iot act read, and take him away. Then Mr. B. and others took him into a large wagon, with ladies

and gentlemen, and several other wagons before

and after, and we went unmolested and safely to Meriden, (though dark,) praising the Lord for de-

liverance. We felt that we came off conquerors. We saw none of their 'tar, feathers, or eggs,' and

almost every step. This mob, too, was encourag-

extracts. Do with them as you think best.
Yours, &c.
G. C. CHANDLER

The following communication, it will be seen, was

TO THE ABOLITIONISTS OF ESSEX

COUNTY. The undersigned would earnestly call your atten-

These petitions should be ready at the opening

It is also to be hoped, that, at the election which

Rec. Sec. Essex Co. A. S. S.

Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, from Oct. 1, to Nov. 4.

AMESBURY, 6th of 11th mo. 1837.

Rhode Island A. S. S. by Wm. Chace,

Newburyport A. S. S. on pledge 100,

Wilmington, Vt. A. S. S. by Wm. Stearns,

Female A. S. S. West-Bradford, to constitute John Burchen life member, Francis Jackson of Boston, pledge at Worcester,

Andover A. S. S. by Jno. Smith, pledge at Worcest A friend in Lowell, R. P.

HENRY G. CHAPMAN. Treasurer.

Harris, E. H. Ulsher, C. Stearns, J. R. Shaw, J. S. White, J. A. Judd, A. Fairbanks, M. Ruke, H. Hammond, J. Parl-

REMITTANCES.

J. Farley 1,60, W. W. Rand 3,25, P. Vander Horst 0,54,

Fairbanks 10, B. C. Yeung 2, E. Cogswell 0,42, E. Bartlett 2, N. G. Lovell 2, S. Collins 1, S. Hunnewell 1,57, M. N. Woodbridge 2, L. C. Webster 2, E. J. Lindley 2, J. G.

Bunt I, L. Bartlett 2, H. Foster 1, G. T. Cole 2, W. Hopkins 2, L. Hugbes 2, B. B. Moore 2, B. Pyle 2, W. Whiston,

Clark 1, Miss Sarah Greene 4,25, Lewis Tappan 2,50, James S. Gibbons 2, John Rankin 4,50, E. Carpenter 2,

Douglass, Sen. 2, Robert Douglass Jr. 2, C. B. Miller 2, Lytla White 2, Atlantic Worrington 2, R. B. Johnson 2,

leorge Pennock 10, James Mott 2, Robert Purvis 10, Hea-y Sterling 2, John Bowers Sen. 2, N. A. Hinton 2, Charles

will be severely felt.

Mass. Anti-Slavery Society.

Boston Female A. S. S. on pledge 1000, Female Benevolent Society in Reading, by Lydia P. T. Bascroft,

Wm. Lloyd Garrison—pledge at Worcester, Lyon Festale A. S. S. for the 'Liberator,'

Pawtucket Juvenile A. S. S. for do.

roton A. S. S. balance of pledge \$25,

Lynn A. S. S. by A. St. Clair,

ps, J. Brown.

A. M. Coburn, Salem,

Dr. H. T. Bowditch, donation

Wm. Gregg of Bedford, Mass.

JOHN G. WHITTIER,

15 00

25 00

nded for insertion in our last number, but was unavoida-

ed by professors!

bly postponed.

digress as account of the Concert of Prayer for slaves, digress as account of the Concert of Prayer for slaves, discretely by the Free Chitren last Sahbath evening, you so more aird my name with that of Sir. Cook, as to give a tion, viz ; that I was present, and approved the will be lived as many be my influence, I am sincerely solicitous g should both be felt on the side of trush, and for the Fermit me, therefore, to say, that you offerer slave. Permit me, therefore, to say, that you greeky metake my abolitonism, if you suppose I have any common on with the general tener of the semarks made by Mr. Cook so thet occasion. I have some. And I must content of greek or a first a little surprised at the contrast between short remarks and the same as reported by yourself. I. CODDING.

Yours truly, p. S. Please give the above a place in the columns of

COMMUNICATIONS.

Sourn Scittate, Nov. 4, 1837.

Mr Deen Garnison?
There this afternoon parted from those beloved stathful romen, S. M. and A. E. Grimke. They have been spending a week in my family. It has been a week of tugh and pure enjoyment to me, and nest prefitably spent. Their public addresses, and still more their private conversations, have increased my interest in the cause of the enslaved; have ed my interest in the cause of the ensiated; have given to me a still clearer perception of the cor-rectness of the principles, on which our enter-prize is based; and have served my soul, I trust, with a stronger determination than ever, to main-tain, as I may be able, the natural, the civil, and the spiritual rights of man and woman.

the spiritual rights of and a valuable.

Last Similay exening, Angelina addressed a full house from my pulpit, for two hours. On Monday afternoon, she spoke an hour and forty minutes to aftermon, she spoke an nour and love a large audience in Mr. Sewall's meeting-house, it a large audience in Mr. Sewall's meeting-house, it her parish of Scituate. the other parent of Schulet. Or durandy after-non, I carried the sisters to Duxbury, and in the evening, Angelina held in fixed attention, for two hours, ax or eight hundred people in the Methodist hours, and regard natural possibility of Church. Yesterday atternoon, I carried them to Hanover, to the Baptist meeting-house. There we found a crowd awaiting our arrival. Sarah, who had not been able to speak on either of the who had not been able to speak on either of the former occasions, gave a most impressive discourse, of an hour and twenty minutes length, on the dangers of slavery. And Augelina, in a speech of forty-five minutes, made the safety and duty of imty-nee minutes, man added to make the man-thing man, though a fool, must have seen it. If there was a person there, who went away unaffected, he would not be moved though an angel should speak to him. I have never heard from mortal lips such elequence, as that of her closing

Are there any who wish to know what I think of the right and propriety of a female's speaking in public? You may answer for me, that I desire no other warrant for the course S. M. and A. E. Granke are pursuing, than the evidence they have given of their power to speak so as to instruct and impress deeply those who hear them. I cannot impress deeply those who hear them. I cannot believe that God gives such talents as they possess, unless he intends they shall be used. Consecrated as hese talents are, in these dear women, to the as hese talents are, in these dear women, to the case of truth and mercy, I have no doubt they will redound to his glory, quite as much as they would, if he had conferred them upon some individuals of our sex. Ay, even more—for very often, the report that women is to preach has drawn many to hear, who went merely to gratify an idle curiosity, but came away convicted of their sinful indifference to the cause of the enlayed—perhaps even. ference to the cause of the enlaved-perhaps even converted to the faith and the zeal of abolitionists. I have carried them, this afternoon, to Hingham, where they are to lecture to-morrow evening in Mr. Brooks's meeting-house. They leave us with the blessing of hundreds, who sincerely desire that they may come again into this county, so soon as their strength will permit, and declare the truth as

fully and forcibly in other parts of it, as they have done in this immediate vicinity.

And now, dear Garrison, that I am writing to you, I cannot forbear to say a word concerning the controversy that has sprung up in our midst. Some, perhaps, have thought it strange, that I have not spoken to the public on this subject before now.—
But I perceived from the beginning, that 'the Clerical based on the subject before now. cal Appeal' was a sectarian movement; and thought it best to leave our abolition brethren, who are of that seet, to repudiate and repulse it, if they will. I am yet full in the belief that they will do so; and am therefore myself disposed still longer to keep silence. But, until you prove recreant to the cause of oppressed humanity, I shall not leave nor forsake you. We can agree and act together in this cause, although we may differ on other subjects. You have the same right to entertain, and to express your opinions on all subjects, that I have—and may my right hand forget how to hold a pen, and my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth, ere they be used in an attempt to abridge your rights, or the rights of any other man. If you had diverted the Loberator from its avowed purpose, to the incalcation of your peculiar notions on other subjects, you would have deserved blame, great blame; ght it best to leave our abolition brethren, who you would have deserved blame, great blame; he fact that your opinions have appeared only incidentally and carely, does not justify the course pursued by your false brethren.

Yours, truly,

SAMUEL J. MAY.

MISREPRESENTATIONS.

Perceiving in the New-England Spectator, sevcial misrepresentations in relation to the resolves passed by the Union Anti-Slavery Society of this place, upon the Clerical Appeal, I should be pleased to have the following statements published in your paper, in the hope that they may be corrected.

The facts are these. At a meeting of the Socie-

ty, convened for the purpose, a committee of five persons was appointed to take the subject into consideration, and report at a subsequent meeting. The committee afterwards met, and unanimously acreed to the report, which was accepted by the Seciety, without any amendment, and has since been published in the Livertona of Secretary, and which published in the Liberator and Spectator, and which report was subscribed by every member of the committee under his own proper hand, as the records of the Soutety show. At the meeting when the report was affered, no objection was even raised, except to the fourth resolve upon reading notices from the unit; and the second on the pulpit; and the opposition to the passage fthat resolve was confined to three persons. The of that resolve was confined to three persons. The resolutions were acted upon separately, and were passed by the unanimous consent of the Society, except the fourth, which was passed by a very large majority; whereupon the President put the question upon adopting the whole report, which passed, using contradicente. Upon those facts, how the Editor of the Spectator could have the hardibood to issent that the resolution were assed by a vette far. sert, that the resolves were passed by a vote far tee who reported them, did not approve of them, I am at a loss to conjecture. Some explanation, at least, is due from the Spectator, or the public must conclude it to be guilty of a base fabrication.

WEYMOUTH. (1.7 The Specialor, for the last two mouths, has given de-size evidence, that no reliance, is to be placed upon its alements respecting the cause which it has so cruelly beased. Some of its misrepresentations are monstrous—that, it manne, in relation to the attendance of our colored population in Boston upon public worship. What will it say in reply to Weymouth !!]

DISGRACEFUL RIOTS IN CONNECTICUT. BOSTON, Nov. 6, 1837.

Dear Sir,—I have before me a letter, written by lady in Vermont, from which I wish to make a car extracts for publication in your paper, if you hak them worthy.

ariter of the letter before me had just re-

some remarks respecting her visit, she says:

BOSTON.

BREDAT. MOV. 20.

CLOSE OF ANOTHER CAMPAIGN. with a nation of slaveholders, waged in the name and sustained by the power of God. Though it has been no discharge, and though it own over our heads. But our friends gut consent to go into the Academy, and we surrounded Mr. Tyler, (of Middletown,) who was to give us a lecture, and set out for the place. (This was the first time I ever witnessed a 'mob'.) We had proceeded but a few rods, when we were suddenly earth with joy. How we have been upheld, in our feebleness and destitution, through so fierce and protracted a strife, and under circumstances so depressing to hope, and trying to faithful allegiance, without ever faltering or turning our back upon the field, is as great a marvel to us as it seems to be to our enemies. The ler. But his friends protected him, and we made our way to the house, with some difficulty, not without some brethren getting their coats torn badly.

I a marvel to us as it seems to be to our enemies. The fact, however, turnishes new and striking evidence that the foolishness of God is wiser than men, and the termined they should not go in; however, they succeeded in getting in Mr. Tyler, then the ladies, and in keeping the mob out for a while; but soon they rushed in, and such spirits I never before without the spirits I never before without the succeeded in, and such spirits I never before without the succeeded in, and such spirits I never before with things that are mighty, and things which are not may bring to nought things that are, yet no flesh shall glory. us felt a spirit of prayer.) They tried to get Mr. a system of physical and spiritual bondage, which has T. into their hands, but could not; then to make never been surpassed in the annals of human deprayity, never been surpassed in the annals of human depravity, attaining as it does the extreme of all human degrada-

gigantic size and strength of its God-defying supporters. that principle of equality which is founded in religion as well We have spoken in thunder-tones, because our object as natural rights, &c. he destroys the system of slavery at a has been the awakening of a nation dead in trespasses blow, in principle; and uses a phraseology which impeach-We saw none of their 'tar, feathers, or eggs,' and though they prevented the lecture, they did not prevent the forming of a society in that place the same evening, which now numbers 150 members! It, no doubt, made more strong abolitionists than a lecture would. I now can only say I suppose that prevent the forming of a society in that place the same evening, which now numbers 150 members! It, no doubt, made more strong abolitionists than a lecture would. I now can only say I suppose that It, no doubt, made more strong abolitionists than a lecture would. I now can only say, I suppose this mob was encouraged by the minister, who preached the Sabbath before?

She also mentions another mob in Meriden, the day before she left, but does not give many particulars; only says, 'they chopped in the meeting-house door, a very thick, heavy door,—but we did not leave until they had broken in the pannels, so as to throw in their eggs; then we left the lecture room, and went above, and after a short time went out peaceably. Mr. Ludlow (the lecturer) finally spoke to them, appealed to their consciences, and they let him go in peace. But some of the brether were followed part way home, receiving an egg. hey let him go in peace. But some of the breth-ten were followed part way home, receiving an egg the athenism is deliberately perpetuated by a professedly the world was made, have tyrants been persuaded to use the world was made, have tyrants been persuaded to use the world was made, have tyrants been persuaded to the heavy burdens, and break the fetters of their victions? onst every step. This mob, too, was encouragamong four-footed beasts, and the holy scriptures are
among four-footed beasts, and the holy scriptures are
the holy scriptures are the holy scriptures are
the holy scriptures are the holy scriptures are
the holy scriptures are the holy scriptures are
the holy scriptures are the holy scriptures are the holy scriptures are the holy scriptures are the holy scriptures are the holy scriptures are the holy scriptures are the holy scriptures are the holy scriptures are the holy scriptures are the holy scriptures are the holy scriptures are the holy scriptures are the holy scriptures are the holy scriptures One extract more. She says, she heard a minister (manuel Hall of Vermont) who told him, if he were to preach the whole gospel to his people, he could not stay among them three months, and it would not do. Would not every minister in the slaveholding states make the same acknowledgement, if he would be perfectly honest? We know he would. He dare to desire to promote the cause of liberty is the only excuse I have for troubling you, sir, with these extracts. Do with them as you think best.

denied a free circulation, and wholesale lewdness and denied a free circulation, and wholesale lewdness and denied as in accordance with the divine will, and all the laws and commandments of Jehovah. Judge M. 'deems slavery to be the greatest curse and the may repent and be saved.

Judge M. 'deems slavery to be the greatest curse and the most portentous evil which a righteous God ever inflicted upon charity, prudence, calmness, judiciousness, or moderation—oh no! The Almighty was infinitely charitable when he turned the waters of Egypt into blood; infinitely prudent when he sent upon her plagues of trogs, and lice, and flies; infinitely calm when he sent ball, and fire mingled with the hail, very grievous, smiting throughout all the land of Egypt all that was in the field, both man and beast, and every herb of the field, both man and beast, and every herb of the field. ing throughout all the land of Egypt all that was in the field, both man and beast, and every herb of the field, and breaking every tree of the field; infinitely judicious when he smote all the first-born of Pharaot that sat on the smote all the first-born of Pharaot that sat on the smote all the first-born of Pharaot that sat on the smote all the first-born of Pharaot that sat on the smote all the first-born of Pharaot that sat on the smote all the first-born of Pharaot that sat on the smote all the first-born of Pharaot that sat on the smote all the first-born of Pharaot that sat on the smote all the first-born of Pharaot that sat on the smote all the first-born of Pharaot that sat on the smote all the first-born of Pharaot that sat on the smote all the first-born of Pharaot that sat on the smote all the first-born of Pharaot that sat on the smote all the first-born of Pharaot that sat on the smote all the first-born of Pharaot that sat on the smote all the first-born of Pharaot that sat on the smote all the first-born of Pharaot that sat on the smote all the first-born of Pharaot that sat on the smote all the first-born of Pharaot that sat on the smote all the first-born of Pharaot that sat on the smote all the first-born of Pharaot that sat on the smote all the first-born of Pharaot that sat on the smote all the first-born of Pharaot that sat on the smote all th his throne, unto the first-born of the captive that was in the dungeon; infinitely moderate in drowning the Egypton wealth, when denunciations of the 'fanatics' and 'madmen tian tyrant and his merciless army in the depths of the sea—that is, the temper of his glorious mind was exactly graduated by the blood-guiltiness of that despotic land.
O give thanks unto the Lord; for he is good! To him that overthrew Pharaoh and his host in the Red sea; lips of Judge Morton, to our knowledge, calculated to in-1. Praying the Legislature to pass at the opening of its session, resolutions against the annexation of Texas.

2. That resolutions may be passed, asserting the right and the duty of Congress to abolish slavers. sor, lest my fury go out like fire, and burn that none can quench it, because of the evil of your doings.' right and the duty of Congress to abolish slavery and the domestic slave trade in the District of Columbia; and the slave trade between the States.

It is right for us to flame with holy indignation a gainst oppression and its abettors-but it is the prerogative of God alone to deal forth destruction.

A SHORT CATECHISM

is just at hand, the claims of the perishing slave will not be forgotten. That those who are zealous against slavery in the *Church*, will wash their hands of it in the *State*; and lend their votes to no ADAPTED TO ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES. 1. Why is American slaveholding in all cases not sin-

man who is known to be opposed to the cause of ful? Because its victims are black. 2. Why is gradual emancipation right? Because the slaves are black. 3. Why is immediate emancipation wrong and dan-

gerous? Because the slaves are black. 4. Why ought one-sixth portion of the American pop-\$ 25 00 ulation to be exiled from their native soil?

Because they are black. 29 25 throats of their masters? Because they are black.

6. Why are our slaves not fit for freedom ? Because they are black.

7. Why are American slaveholders not thieves, tyrants and men-stealers? Because their victims are black.

8. Why does the Bible justify American slavery Because its victims are black. 9. Why ought not the Priest and the Levite, ' passing by on the other side,' to be sternly rebuked? Because the man who has fallen among thieves, and

50 00 lies weltering in his blood, is black. 25 00 23 00 10. Why are abolitionists fanatics, madmen and incendiaries?

Because those for whom they plead are black.

11. Why are they wrong in their principles and easures? Recause the slaves are black.

12. Why is all the prudence, moderation, judiciousess, philanthropy and piety on the side of their oppo-LETTERS.
C. R. Vickey, R. R. Carr, Isaac Dodds, H. Foster, Allen

Because the slaves are black. 13. Why ought not the free discussion of slavery to be tolerated?

14. Why is Lynch law, as applied to abolitionists, better than common law ? Heary Scott 0,54, H. B. Loud 2, C. Whitney 2, E. Foster 2, Because J. W. Capron 2, J. Hutchinson Jr. 2, James Carr 2, R. G. are black: Because the slaves, whom they seek to emancipate,

15. Why are the slaves contented and happy?

Because they are black ! 16. Why don't they want to be free ?

Because they are black! 17. Why are they not created in the image of God?

 J. Laugley I, Mrs. D. Thomas 2, J. L. Robertson I.
 E. Willard I, Ann White 2, C. Stearns 2, S. Barker
 A. Jacks 2, A. F. Ingalls 2, J. P.Nash 2, J. R. Cush-Because their skin is black. 18. Why are they not cruelly treated, but enjoy un 2, A. Jacks 2, A. F. Ingain 2, J. F. Nash 2, J. R. Cushing 1,12, E. Fish 2, H. Tufis 2, A. Park 2,25, J. Fairman 5, Dr. S. B. Toby 2, Geo. Vinton 2, J. G. Clark 2, Mrs. Lucy Bliss 1,50, Joanna Grant 2, Hannah Sisson 2, Daniel Gould 2, N. Heaton 2, A. F. Hanna 3, Maris sual comforts and privileges?

Because they are black!

19. Why are they not our brethren and countrymen?

Philip A. Bell 2, C. C. Jackson 2, W. G. Malon 2,50, Henry Grow 2, Mary Sleeper 2, Pliebe Smith 2, Elisabeth Cox 2, Sarah Lewis 2, Benj. S. Jones 6, Daniel Neall 2, Rubert Because they are black. 21. Why is it a violation of the national compact to rebuke their masters? Because they are black

22. Why will they be lazy, improvident, and worthless, if set free? Because their skin is black. H. Levick 2, Nathaniel Dupee 2, Robert Moore 2, Abigail Goodwin 2, Benj. Cadwallader 2, Miss Cox 2, George 23. Why will the whites wish to amalgamate with Beardley 2, Wm. Fisher 2, Thomas Hollin 2, James Bird 2. them in a state of freedom?

> Because they are black!! 24. Why must the Union be dissolved, should Congress abolish slavery in the District of Columbia?
>
> Because the slaves in that District are black.

We regret to learn the death of Thomas Greene Fessenben, the editor of the New England Farmer, in this city. He died on Saturday, of Apoplexy. Mr. Fessenden was a vigorous writer, and a worthy man. He was an honor to humanity—and his loss to society will be severely felt. 25. Why are abolitionists justly treated as outlaws in one half of the Union?

complaints, criticis:us, objections and difficulties which swarm in each State in the Union, against our holy en-terprize. The victims are BLACK! 'That alters the case!' There is not an individual in all this country. who is not conscious before God, that if the slaves at the South should be to-day miraculously transformed inio

attaining as it does the extreme of all human depravity, attaining as it does the extreme of all human degradation as they pleased; but they were mistaken. His friends would not leave him—I believe they would have died marrlyrs first—some of them, curtainly. They had to get an officer, and have the riot act read, and take him away. Then Mr. B. among mankind.

Happily, we have not labored in valu. The blows that we have dealt have been proportioned to the formidable nature of that bloody and rapacious system, and to the hard that bloody and rapacious system, and to the hard that bloody and rapacious system, and to the hard that bloody and rapacious system, and to the hard that bloody and rapacious system, and to the hard that bloody and rapacious system, and to the hard that bloody and rapacious system, and to the hard that bloody and rapacious system, and to the hard that bloody and rapacious system, and to the hard that bloody and rapacious system, and to the hard that bloody and rapacious system, and to the hard that bloody and rapacious system, and to the hard that bloody and rapacious system, and to the hard that bloody and rapacious system, and to the hard that bloody and rapacious system, and to the hard that bloody and rapacious system, and to the hard that bloody and rapacious system, and to the hard that bloody and rapacious system, and to the hard that bloody and rapacious system, and to the hard that bloody and rapacious system, and to the hard that bloody and rapacious system, and to the hard that bloody and rapacious system, and to the hard that bloody are that the hard that t

There is one fact which is highly creditable to Judge Morwere indispensable passports to political preferment, when

The result of the election in this city, for Governor, is a

WARDS. EVERETT. MORTON. 285 145 308 191 263 288 281 193 213 132 141 156 185 130 194 238 185 188 123 77 92 120 113 273 435 497 375 687 524 348 374 604 402 502 523

Whole number 7443. Whig majority 3349. There has been a surprising change effected in the political aspect of this Commonwealth. Probably there will be an entire Whig Senate. The number of votes in 297 towns 5. Why would the slaves if emancipated, cut the is as follows-Everett, 51,180; Morton, 33,330. Last year in the same towns the vote stood for Everett, 41,839-Morton 35,728. Whig net gain this year, 11,739-Whig ma-

2047

4772

2894

5396

From the complexion of the returns, we are unable to perceive that abolitionists acted above mere party considerations at the ballot box, with some very slight exceptions.—
Alas! for the politics of this world!

Among the Representatives chosen in Lyan, we observe the name of John W. Brown—an accomplished, talented and eloquent advocate of emancipation.

NORFOLK COUNTY. We are glad to see that Abel Cushing (Van Burenite) has lost his election as Senator; and not less sorry that Thomas French (Whig) has succeeded. Those gentlemen opposed the passage of the resolutions in our Leggenticmen opposed the passage of the resolutions in our Leg-islature against slavery, last February. Strange as it may seem, A. H. Everett, whose reply to the interrogatories pro-posed to him was more explicit, thorough-going, and justly severe upon the conduct of certain 'gentlemen of property and standing,' than that of any other candidate in the Com-monwealth, received the smallest rote of any one of the candidates in Norfolk county—not even so many as Abel Cushing! So much for the consistency of political abolitionists!

SINGULAR POLITICAL CHANGE

The emphatic (though ill-constructed) resolutions against the annexation of Texas, unanimously adopted by the General Assembly of Rhode Island, and which are placed in the preceding page, were drawn up and presented by Benjamin Hazard, who last year went all lengths in favor of southern slavery, and endeavored to procure the passage of a Gag Law to prevent the discussion of that 'delicate' question in Law to prevent the discussion of that 'delicate' question in Rhode island. We hall his return to the cause of universal liberty with real satisfaction. What will the South say now ? The resolutions adopted by the Legislature of Vermont on the subject of Slavery and Texas are timely and important, and worthy of the name and the same of that State.

CHRISTIAN MIRROR.

TRead the acticle in the 'Refuge of Oppression' from this canting, pharisaical, fleshless paper, respecting the ven-erable and well beloved David Thurston and the Lincoln Because they are black.

Conference. Doubtless our readers would like to see how
20. Why is it unconstitutional to pity and defend Mr. T. has 'held the ministers and churches up to public edium,' according to the Mirror. Well-behold the head and front of his offending in the following paragraph:

and front of his offending in the following paragraph:

'I attended a part of the time during the meeting of the Lincoln Conference at Woolwich. My heart was grieved, that in a meeting of the ministers and churches of my adorable Redeemer, leave could not be obtained for me to 'open my mouth for the dumb, is plead for the poor and needy' slave; not even to request my bretheren to recummend to the churches to pray more for our brothers and sisters in bonds in this land. Poor enslaved human beings, who are not allowed to come helore their fellow-men, in the humblest form, to plead for a removal of their wrongs, (see the proceedings of Congress last winter in relation to Hon J. Q. Adams,) may not have their case recommended publicly to the special sympathies and prayers of the church. I will not add.'

And this simple statement is sufficient to stir up all the

25. Why are abolitionists justly treated as outlaws in one hall of the Union?

Because those whose cause they espouse are black.

26. Why is slavery the corner-stone of our republican edifice?

Because its victims are black.

We have thus given twenty-six replies to those who GREAT MORTALITY. The N. Y. Commercial says, that the ship Nestor, Captain Moses, sailed from that port for New Orleans, on the 23d of August, with 212 passengers. A letter from Capt. M. states that one hundred and sixty-two of his passengers died of the yellow fever previous to the 4th of October—and that on the 19th only ten, out of the whole number, survived.

Because those who is slavery the corner-stone of our republicance of the Lincoln Conference to public odium! They they should not have behaved so inhumanly—that's all. Are they ashamed to have their conduct knows? If they did right, why not expended and sixty-two of his passengers did of the yellow from the state of the Lincoln Conference to public odium! They have they should not have behaved so inhumanly—that's all. Are they ashamed to have their conduct knows? If they did right, why not expended to have their conduct knows? If they did right, why not expended to have their conduct knows? If they did right, why not expense of the Lincoln Conference to public odium! They have they should not have behaved so inhumanly—that's all. Are they ashamed to have their conduct knows? If they did right, why not expense of the Lincoln Conference to public odium! They have their conduct knows? If they did right, why not expense of the Lincoln Conference to public odium! They have their conduct knows? If they did right, why not expense of the Lincoln Conference to public odium! They have their conduct knows? If they did right, why not expense of the Lincoln Conference to public odium! They have their conduct knows? If they did right, why not expense of the Lincoln Conference to public odium! They have their conduct knows? If they did right, why not expense of the Lincoln Conference to public odium! They have their conduct knows? If they did right, why not expense of the Lincoln Conference to public odium! They have the can did conference to public odium! They have they are they have their conduct knows? If they did right, why not expense they have their conduct know

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE R. I. STATE A. S.

The annual meeting of the Rhode Island State Anti-Slavery Society was held in Providence on the Stainst. and continued three days, increasing in interest to the last hour. The delegates were numerous from various parts of the State, and, with great freedom of debate upon various topics, there was but one mind and one heaft in regard to the anti-slavery enterprise, and the course to be pursued in carrying it onward to victory. James G. Birney, Lewis Tappan and Henry B. Stanton, were present from New York, and added greatly to the interest of the proceedings by their excellent speeches. The subject of sectorishism was very freely discussed, with perfect unanimity of sentiment. The Clerical Appeal also was canvassed and reprobated. But we have not room for further particulars.

Chair occupied the first day by John Clark, of South Kingston, the former President; and subsequently at lifferent times, by John Brown of East Greenwich, one of the Vice-Presidents, Peleg Clark of Coventry, the newly elected President, and Wyllys Ames of Provi-

John E. Brown, of Providence, George J. Adams, of Scituate, OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY.

President .- Pelez Clark, Coventry, R. I. President.—Peley Clark, Coventry, R. I.
Vice Presidents.—James Eames, Providence;
Job Armstrong, Gloucester; John Brown, EastGreenwich; Stephen Smith, Jr. Westerly; John
Hall, North Kingston; Wm. Peckham, South Kingston; Hoxie Perry, Charlestown; Thomas Williams, Barrington; Peter Barker, Middletown;
George C. Shaw, Newport; William A. Walcett,
Cumberland; Thomas P. Richmond, Bristol; Cathe Feel Rea Sciunter, Samuel Clark, Portseb Fish Rea, Scituate; Samuel Clark, Ports-

mouth.

Rec. Secry.—Elias Smith, Providence.

Cor. Secry.—Oliver Johnson, do.

Treasurer.—David Andrews, do.

Auditor.—Wyllys Ames, do.

Ex. Committee.—Henry Cushing, Martin Robinson, Thomas Davis, Thomas W. Dorr, Reuben Smith, Jr. Alfred Niger, Stephen S. Wardwell, John E. Brown, Wyllys Ames, Thomas Truesdell, Nathan Tyler, Providence; Joseph Sisson, North Providence; Joseph Sisson, North Providence; Joseph Sisson, North Providence; Arthur A. Ross, Newport; John Mowatt, dence; Arthur A. Ross, Newport; John Mowatt, do; George J. Adams, Scituate; William Adams, Pawtucket.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the censeless and fearless or columnation of the truth in love concerning slave-nolding and its abettors, without diminution or ex-

aggeration, is, under God, the grand instrumentality for the speedy and peaceful removal of slavery.

2. That as slaveholding is, under all circumstances, a sin, and every slaveholder a sinner, and every slave the victim of oppression—and as all the slaves are our brethren in the bonds of a common numanity, and many of them our brethren in Christ -therefore, the anti-slevery cause has an imperious claim upon the cordial approval, the warm sympa-thy, the open advocacy, the liberal contributions, and the ardent prayer of all who wear the human

and the ardent prayer or an who war the human form, and especially of every Christian.

3. That, acknowledging, asdoes this nation, the equality of man according to the Declaration of Independence, and the oneness of his blood according to the scriptures—therefore, every man who does not give to the cause of his oppressed countrymen the right hand of fellowship, is recreant to the claims of our common humanity; and every professed minister of the gospel, and christian, who wilfully and perseveringly denies to the cause of the suffering slave a place in his religious exercises, public and private, is destitute of an essential characteristic of hristianity, and utterly unworthy of public confi-

4. That, in view of the exalted privileges of this 4. That, in view of the exalted privileges of this nation, and its boast of the freedom of its civil institutions, the purity of its religious faith, and the consistency of its Christian practice, the awful facts that nearly three millions of its native born citizens are crushed under a civil despotism, and denied the commonest privileges of our holy religion, while, at the same time, the great mass of the church and the state are deaf to their cries, exalt the turpitude of

state are deaf to their cries, exalt the turpitude of the American people to a peerless height among the atrocities of ancient or modern nations.

5. That as Congress has declared the traffic in men on the coast of Africa and America and the high seas, to be piracy, and its perpetrators worthy of death; therefore, while it shall sanction the traffic in men in the District of Columbia, and between the States, it is guilty on its own showing, of aiding and abetting pirates, unless it be more criminal to trade in Africans on the high seas, than in Americans in the United States.

criminal to trade in Africans on the high seas, than in Americans in the United States.

6. That in view of the manner in which the proposition made by the Texan Minister to annex Texas to this Union has been received by the Administration—of the animation with which the Press of the North is beginning to cry out against such a wholesale measure of wrong—of the zeal which the Pressle are heginning to concest out the property and trade. the People are beginning to oppose to such an atre-cious assault on the cause of liberty at home, and throughout the world—we feel our gloom changed into cheerfulness, our dispondency into hope—we thank God and take courage.

7. That, nothwithstanding the rejection of the recent application by the Administration, we have abundant reason to believe that a desperate effort

will be made by the combined slaveh ests, at the approaching session of Congress, to procure the annexation by law, and therefore we are urged to renewed efforts to defeat this iniquitous project,—and now call on the friends of American liberty, of human freedom, not to cease to make known their will in this matter, at home by public meetings, and in the hall of Congress, by multiplied petitions in condemnation of it. 8. That the intrepid and untiring efforts of Jonn

Quincy Adams in Congress, in favor of the right of petition and the freedom of speech, and against the extension of slavery either by the acquisition of Texas or the admission of a new slave state into the Union, entitle him to the gratitude and applause

the Union, entitle him to the gratitude and applause of America and the world.

9. That we hail with unfeigned joy the evidences furnished by others of our Northern delegation to Congress, of their readiness to meet in a manner becoming the Representatives of freemen, every attempt that may be made by the slaveholders of the South to bring us into fraternal embraces with a foreign territory whose independence begun in treachery and violence, and whose government has been cemented with blood.

10. That a due regard to national consistency, and to the equality of established governments, demands from our country, at once, the recognition of Hayti as an independent people, and the maintenance with that power of the ordinary official intercourse of nations.

ternance with that power of the ordinary ometal in-tercourse of nations.

11. That it be recommended to abolitionists throughout the land, to speak anti-slavery truths with plainness and boldness as well as in love, being Christ-like in their fearless denunciations of the sin Christ-like in their fearless denunciations of the sin of slavery, and the sin of neutrality on this subject, while they imitate his compassion for men who are so dead to the spirit of humanity and Christianity as to hold their fellow-men in bondage, or refuse to lift up their voice like a trumpet, in earnest expos-tulation against the accursed system of American

alavery.

12. That in our labors for the emancipation of the slave, we meet each other, not in any denominational capacity, or as members of any sect or party, religious or political, but on the level of a common humanity—not as ministers or laymen, but in the noble capacity of MORAL AGENTS, accountable only to God, and possessing an entire equality of rights and privileges;—that we acknowledge no leader but God; and while we disclaim all responsibility for each other's opinions on any subject not directly connected with the specific object which we are associated to promote, viz. the immewhich we are associated to promote, viz. the immediate, entire and everlasting emancipation of our enslaved countrymen, we admit the right of every one to express his opinions freely upon every question connected with human interest and duty, be-

one to express his opinions freely upon every question connected with human interest and duty, being responsible therefor only to God.

13. Resolved, That the statute which allows the citizens of the South to bring their slaves into this State, hold them assuch, and carry them back without their consent, is unconstitutionel, and a disgrace to the people, a gross violation of the fundamental principles of civil and religious freedom, and a base bowing of the knee to the dark spirit of slavery and ought to be immediately repealed

14. Resolved, That the right of trial by jury, in all cases affecting life or liberty, cannot be denied to any human being, without trampling upon all the principles on which our government is based; and that the refusal of this right to persons claimed as fugitive slaves, is a disgrace to the land of Roger Williams, from which it is the duty of the people immediately to free themselves.

15. Resolved, That all legislation which is based on distinctions of color among the people, is an infringement of the declaration, that 'all men are created equal,' and a gross insult to the common Father of mankind, who has declared that all men

are of 'one blood;' and that all the laws of this State, making such distinctions, ought to be immediately repealed.

16. Resolved, That it is the duty of the people.

16. Resolved, That it is the duty of the people to send up their memorials to the legislature in reference to all the subjects named in the three preceding resolutions, asking that body to restore to the people of color all the rights of which they are now deprived; and that it is the duty of abolitionists to circulate such memorials forthwith, in every city, town and village in the State.

17. That the providence of God, in the Anti-Slavery movements of the present time, like the vision of Peter, by which he was taught that God is no respecter of persons, but that in every nation he

no respecter of persons, but that in every nation he that feareth God is accepted of him, flemands the that feareth God is accepted of him, demands the entire abandonment of that unholy and unchristian prejudice which has long been cherished in the bosoms of the people of America, against the people of color, and which prejudice is wholly to be attributed to the awfol system of slavery, which, by making things of men, has destroyed those feelings of brotherly love decranded by the law of our Maker towards all the human family.

18. That abolitionists are under strong obligations to promote the education of the free people of color, and that it be recommended to the friends of the Anti-Slavery cause in this State, to make special efforts to establish and sustain schools where all our colored friends in common with others, can enjoy the advantages of education.

19. That the principles of stochtionism should commend themselves to the heart of every tree friend of the slave, philanthropist and Christian in the land; and that every abolitionist is bound to carry out these principles in his whole the course shall not contribute to casion to charge upon him the guilt of hypocrisist.

20. That as abolitionists, it is our duty to satisf.

20. That as abolitionists, it is our duty to sesist in procuring for young men of color, suck situations as clerks, mechanics, lecturers, &c., as their deportment, qualifications and integrity may merit; and also to assist young women of color to obtain such situations as their education may qualify them

societies in this state, and to the friends of the cause in towns where there are no societies, to adopt the permanent quarterly subscription plan, as the most efficient mode of raising funds which has yet been

21. That it be recommended to the anti-elavery

22. That we regard the publication of the Ap-peal of Clerical Abolitionists, in Boston, with feel-ings of grief and astonishment; as a wide depar-ture from the integrity of the anti-slavery cause; and as worthy of the condemnation of abolition t miversally.

23. That the thanks of this society are given to the committee of the Roger Williams meeting-house, for the use thereof for a meeting on the

9th instant.

24. That the thanks of this meeting are cordially tendered to the committee of the Richmond street meeting-house for its use during the present session of the R. I. Anti-Slavery Society.

25. That the Annual Report of the Society, and

the proceedings of this meeting, be submitted to the Executive Committee for publication in such form as they may think best.

RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

By turning to the ' Refuge of Oppression,' one of the most extraordinary and disgraceful documents which our cause has yet elicited will be found, detailing the proceedings of a 'great meeting of the people in Bucks County,' Pa. respecting 'negro votes.' This patriotic uproar is only the rage of one of the political parties, because it happened to be defeated, perhaps by 'megro votes.' If these votes had been given in favor of that party, why-of course-all would have been right .-We trust this document will be carefully read, as fur pishing specimens of the republicanism, civilization and christianity of the 19th century in free, enlightened America. Observe how it lauds 'the philanthropi lonization societies '!!

INTELLIGEN & EXTRAORDINARY !

The following gratuitous announcement is made to the ublic in the last N. E. Spectator >

*After the first of January, as it is understood that then ne Liberator will make slavery a subordinate topic, those tho patronize it, will act understandingly." The above item of intelligence is as decorous as it is vera-

cious. It may be relief upon as IT a false statement. The grand, paramount topic of this paper will continue to be the abolition of American slavery. Will the Spectator correct its misstatement, and be diffident enough, in future, to wait until we apprise the public of our intentions? rait until we apprise the public of our intenti It is very reproachful to the Whige of Newburyport, that he name of GEORGE LUNT, celebrated for his pro-slave-

y report in the Senate last year, was placed upon their list f representatives, and obtained 328 votes. It is creditable o that town, however, that he lost his election. For a beautiful poetical tribute from the pen of J. G.

Whittier, see our Literary Department.

OP Several typographical blunders were made in our edtorial articles last week, in consequence of our absence.

SENATORS ELECTED.

SENATORS ELECTED.

In Suffolk, six Whigs, by 3200 majority; in Middlesex, five Whigs, by 1200 majority; in Essex, six Whigs, by 2000 majority; in Plymouth, three Whigs, by 1120 majority; in Bristol, three Whigs, by 318 majority; in Nortolk, three Whigs, by 1100 majority; in Worcester, six Whigs, by about 4000 majority. Returns have not yet been received from the remaining counties, but it is likely that the Whig ticket has prevailed in every county.

The election in the state of New York has resulted in a Whig gain of about 47,000 votes, and a Whig majority of about 19,000—the most astonishing political revolution, prebably, ever known in one year in any state. The Van Buren majority last November, on the electoral vote, was 28,272. Last year, the members of the Assembly stood 94 V. B. to 34 W. This year, 101 W. to 27 V. B. Whig majority 73—Whig gain 67!—Of 8 Senators chosen, 6 are Whigs.

WORCESTER, Nov. 13, 1887. Dear Sir-Please insert the following notice in the two next numbers of your paper. Meanwhile, you may rest as-sured, Sir, that no revolutionary measures, and no attempt at a new organization are contemplated.

D. PEABODY.

NOTICE.

At a meeting of the subscribers, held at Leicester, Oct. 30, 1837, it was voted unanimously, as the sense of this meet-30, 1834, it was voted unanimously, as the sense of this mecining, that it is expedient to call a convention of all the ministers of the gospel in Worcester County, to meet at Worcester, in Brinley Hall, on the first Tuesday in December next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. to express their sentiments on the subject of SLAVERT—accordingly, all the ministers of the gospel in said County, are hereby requested to meet as aforesaid.

John Fiske, Thomas Snell, John Nelson, Josiah Clarke, Seth Alden, George Allen, Isaac R. Barbour, L. Packard, John Greene, James Porter, Samuel May, David Penbody, Winthrop Morse, J. S. Clarke. THE LADIES' ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR

Will be held during the last week in the year. The friend of the cause are respectfully entreated to contribute.

M. W. CHAPMAN, M. W. CHAPMAN,
In behalf of B. F. A. S. S.
Boston, Nov. 10, 1837.

ADELPHIC UNION.

Mr. Sweetser will lecture before the Adelphic Union

Society on Tuesday evening next, at the Smith school-house, Belknap St. Subject, Phrenology vindicated.— Lecture to commence at 7 o'clock. Nov. 17.

ALMANACS.

THOSE who intend to obtain a supply of the Anti-Slavery Almanaes for 1838, must send their orders soon. The season having so far advanced, a small quantity only will be kept an hand; so that orders, if not received soon, will be delayed until they can be printed. Price \$30 per 1000. \$3,50 per 100. 50 cents per dozen. 6 cents single. Orders, for any quantity, will be supplied by Isaac Knapp, 25, Cernhill.

WANTED.
SITUATIONS are wanted for several worthy, industrious, colored men, whose main object to secure a comfortable home. They will endeavor to make themselves useful in any way which their employers may direct. Any friend to LIBERTY in the city or country, who can give employment to one or more, will please address Nathaniel Southard 25, Cornhill, Boston, Mass.

Nov. 17.

WANTED.

'I was one of sixty one, who went from Meriden

if of the past r came to the eparate Anti-d, and asking I have only astonishmen y, and repeat-icir course. of papacy, and hrase—relig-

in to be occachurch have of prayer for possession of be held on aday evening. the pulpit on , assisted by Mr. Cook Union, that peculiarities, lavery. The

stians, of so great a exaggerated. the abolition ess the pres

ess the pre-nituence, and d as opposed avery prayer the hearts of and to take and to take are afraid of brethren in do they not are? If they ever consen ty. We fear ng the phra-fear, because

ty,—the duty

none named him but to praise."

For the Liberator LINES

On the death of S. OLIVER TORREY, Secretary of the Boston Young Men's Anti-Slavery Society.

Gone before us, oh our brother. To the spirit-land-Vainly look we for another, In thy place to stand! Who shall offer youth and beauty

On the wasting shrine Of a stern and lofty duty, With a faith like thine !

Oh! thy gentle smile of greeting, Who again shall see ? Who, amidst the solemn meeting, Gaze again on thee! Who, when peril gathers o'er us, Wear so calm a brow ?-Who, with evil men before us,

So serene as thou ? Early hath the spoiler found thee, Brother of our love!
Autumn's faded earth around thee, And its storms above ! Evermore that turf lie lightly, And, with future shower

O'er thy slumbers fresh and brightly Blow the summer flowers ! In the locks thy forehead gracing, Not a silvery streak;

Nor a line of sorrow's tracing On thy fair young cheek; Eyes of light and lips of roses, Such as Hylas wore-Over all that curtain closes, Which shall rise no more

Will the vigil Love is keeping Round that grave of thine, Mournfully, like Jazer weeping Over Sibmah's vine "-Will the pleasant memories, swelling Gentle hearts, of thee, In the spirit's distant dwelling,

All uniseeded be ! If the spirit ever gazes, From its journeyings, back; If the immortal ever traces O'er its mortal track :

Wilt thou not, oh brother, meet us Sometimes on our way, And, in hours of sadness, greet us As a spirit may ? Peace be with thee, oh our brother

In the spirit-land !-Vainly look we for another In thy place to stand. Unto Truth and Freedom giving All thy early powers, Be thy virtues with the living,

And thy spirit ours ! 4th mo. 11th. J. G. W.

* Oh vine of Sibmah! I will weep for thee with the weeping of Jazer! ' Jeromiah xlviii. 32.

For the Liberator TO MY MOTHER.

My mother, thon art growing old; Thy locks, as white as snow, Proclaim thy years are well nigh told— And thy checks have lost their glow.

O, must thou fade so soon away, My best and only friend ? Those who first taught my lips to pray-My infant knees to bend ? Then who forsook thy couch at night

To watch around my bed-And deemed it still a fond delight To kiss my feverish head ? Thy kindness in my tender youth 1 never can repay;

In sickness ever near to soothe, And comfort every day. My mother ! I can never tell Of all thy tenderness;
For thou hust loved—loved much too well,

And watched too oft to bless. When weary, and my toil is o'er, I'm sinking to my rest, I seem to feel as years before,

When nestling at thy breast. But as thy evening hours decline,

No joys shall be so great as mine, To cheer them while they last.

My mother ! every nerve shall strain To take away thy care : Couldst thou but live thy years again, I would thy trials share.

From the Vermont Telegraph. HAIL TO THE CAUSE.

Hail to the cause that in triumph advances, Pouring the light of its glory afar ! Bannered and plumed, lo ! the sheen of its lances Lumine the steeds and the prow of its car Hark ! hear it rolling on, Tramping of battles won!
Wen o'er the hosts that have set it at bay!

Shout ! it is marching now ! Shout ! see its foemen bow !

GOD AND OUR CAUSE ! we are winning the day ! Lo ! o'er the field, mark ! the foe is preparing Rank upon rank for another attack! While God and right he is wickedly during,

Who from the conflict turns cowardly back ? March to the battle field ? Never, no! never yield. Dark tho' the cloud of the enemy lowers! Strike ! and be valiant, then !

Stand to your posts like men!
God and our cause! soon the triumph is ours! Weapons of war we have cast from the battle:

TRUTH is our armor—our watchward is LOVE thed be the sword and the musquetry's rattle; All our equipments are drawn from a Praise, then, the God of Truth, Hoar age and ruddy youth; Praise Him, who flock for our army's increase

Long may our rally be, Love, LIGHT AND LIBERTY '-Ever our banner the banner of peace ? Wilmington, Del. C. W. D.

TO THE DRUNKARD.

Sen of sorrow ! Son of sorrow ! Whither bendest thou thy way? What hath hope for thee to-morrow ? What enjoyment has to-day?

False excitemen tinaddening ever, Fills thy fever-heated brain; This will save from sorrow never, Leaving death, remorse and pain.

Son of sorrow! Son of sorrow! Come with me, oh! come to-day; Wait not-wait not till to-morrow, Leave, oh leave ! delusion's way.

Then the joys of life surrounded Thy hearth and all thy peaceful cot, The wealth of this world then abounded, Happy, happy! was thy lot.

Where are now the babes thou loved ? Where the wife thou held so dear ? What has thine affection proved ? Son of madness, shed a tear !

I would conceal the gloomy picture, Thou theself must draw a sigh; Son of madness, change, oh change thee, Ere thy wife and children die!

Change thee ere thy doom is fixed, Bringing everlasting gloom! Flee, oh flee the drunkard's madne Plee from madness and the tomb. T. H. GRECORY. DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

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ISAAC KNAPP, At the Depository, No. 25, Carnhill.

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